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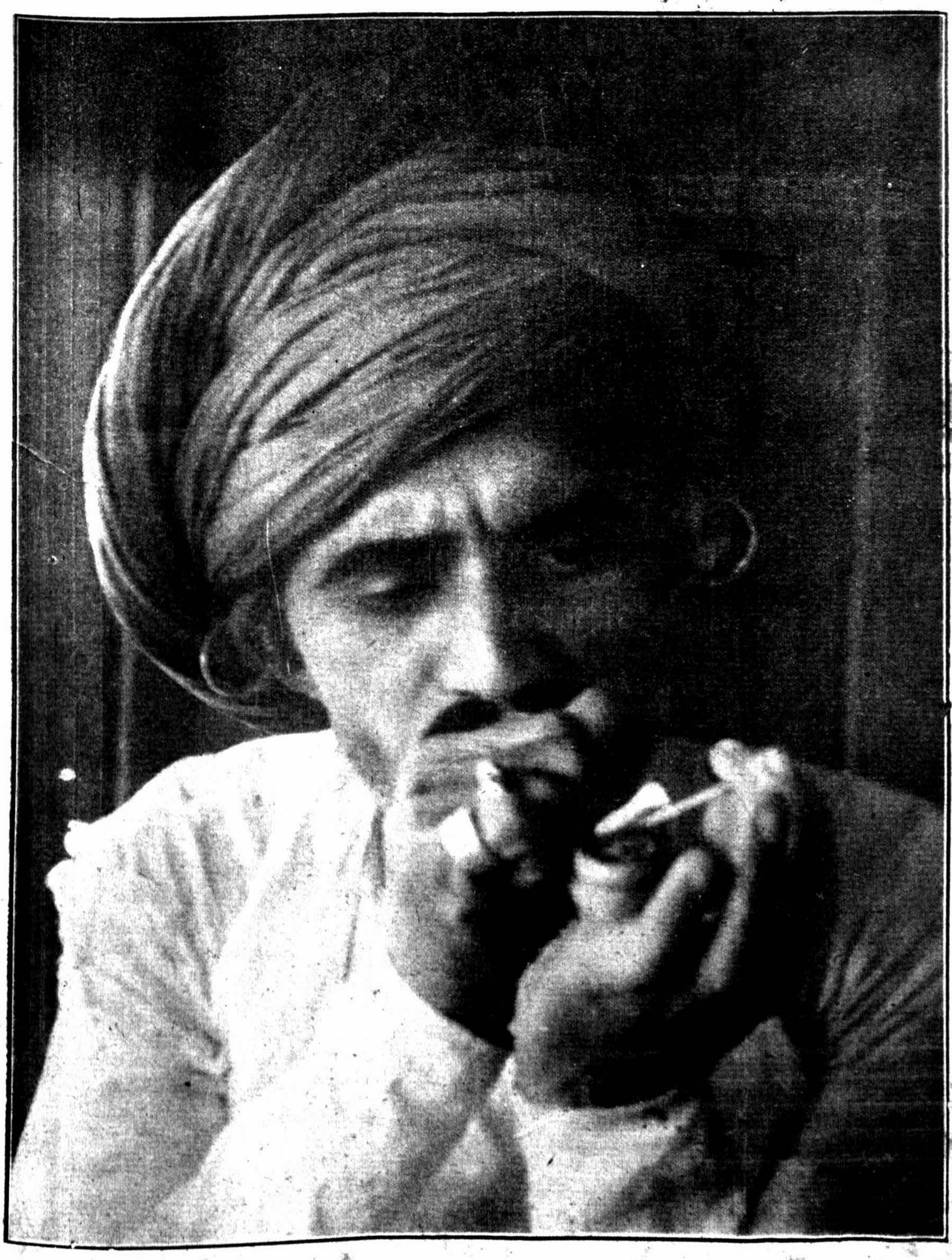
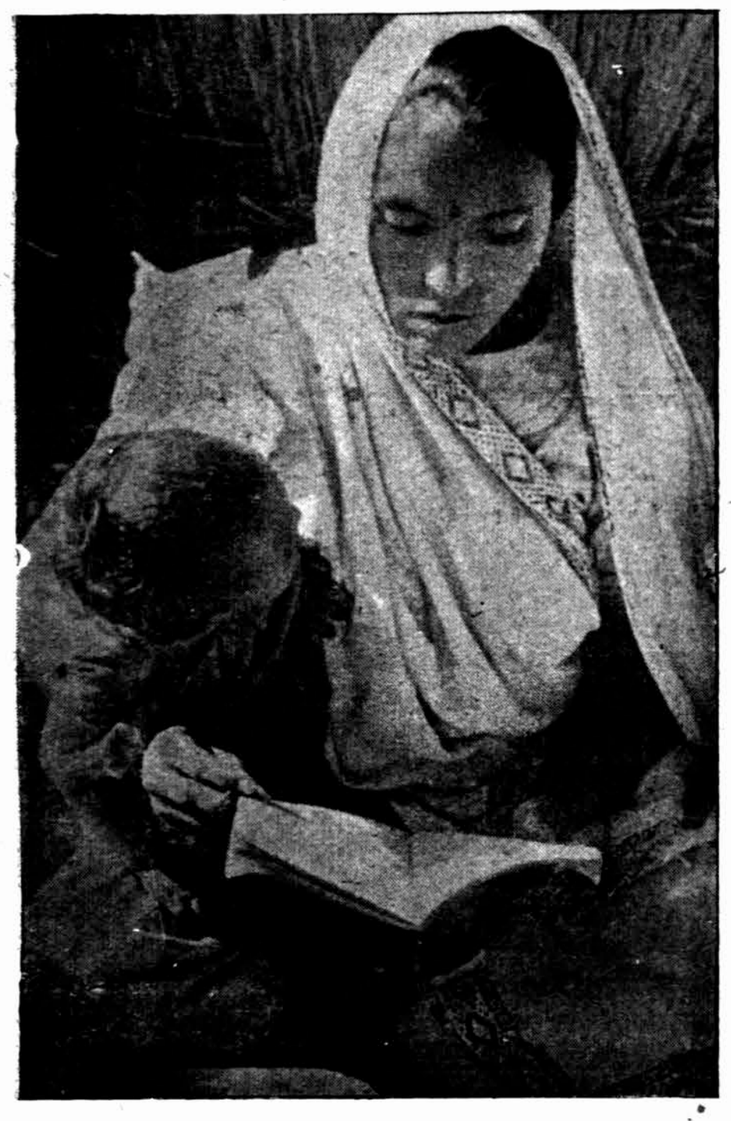
LIGHTING UP.



—Navnitlal Shah

Light, More Light!

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.



For women it is not easy to attend the classes—They have to look after their children and house-work. But here you see a mother with a will to learn.

Over 2,000 young men and women have volunteered their services for the Literacy campaign in the city.

★

A corner of the Urdu Class for the Secretariat peons.

Working class women are showing even greater eagerness than their males to acquire the knowledge of the script of their mother-tongue. Their classes are held generally in the noon every day.

An illiterate adult getting his letter written by a professional letter-writer near the G. P. O. This will not happen in 1 in a year or two.

Literacy posters like these are seen all over the city.

Photos by D. G. Tendulkar.

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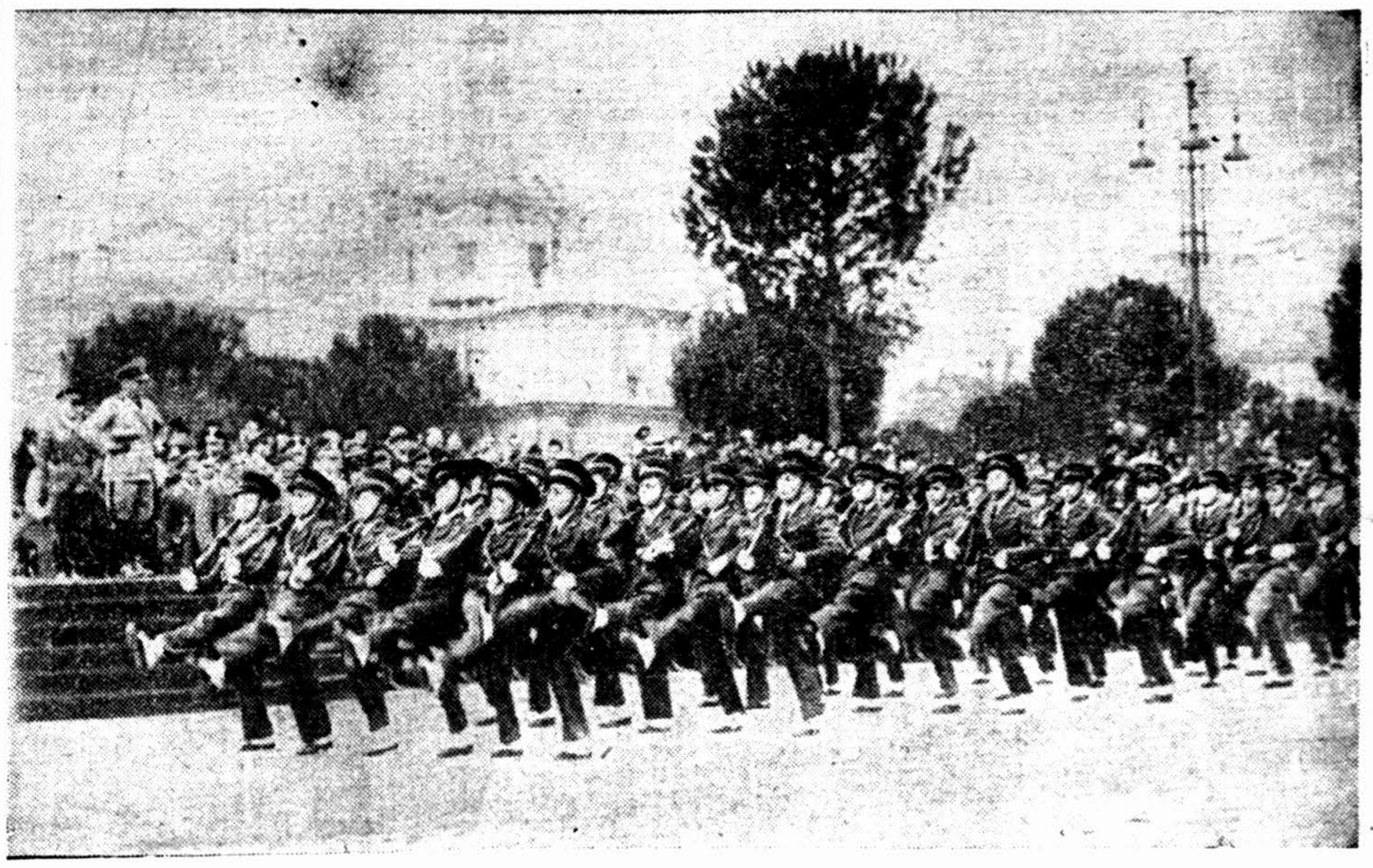
BOMBAY: MAY 28, 1939.

No Uniforms For Me

THE MENACE OF UNIFORMS



Ever since Mussolini put his gangsters into blackshirts, shirts have become suspect

By N. JOG

Close upon the heels of the Uniform Text-Books Bill introduced by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi (egregiously described by Dr. R. P. Paranjapye as a "limb of Governmental machinery"!) comes the resolution of the Government of Bombay recommending a uniform dress for school children .....

The former proposal has already evoked a storm of protest among the educationists of the Presidency. Dr. R. P. Paranjapye (whatever opinion one may have about his politics, one cannot deny that he is one of the foremost authorities on education) first opened the attack and it has been followed by a fusillade from the teachers assembled at the Education Week and Refresher Course organised by the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association at Dahanu. Teacher after teacher subjected it to merciless criticism. One said that uniform text-books would exert a sort of mental tyranny, while another condemned the proposal as a downright insult to teachers.

It seems from an interview given by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, (and thus a limb of Governmental machinery in her own right: had Dr. Paranjapye mixed up the two good ladies by any chance?) that these comments have already gone home and that Government are thinking of referring the whole question to an expert committee—which is the time-honoured method of getting out of a tight corner. But then may one ask what more competent experts can be found than the teachers assembled at Dahanu, who have unanimously vetoed the proposal?

Three Cheers

So let us call three cheers for the freedom preserved by our schoolmasters and parents to knock knowledge into the heads of the young hopefuls (though at time they do look like a hopeless job—at least that was how I was viewed by my own teacher as well as pater not so many years ago!) through the medium of any text-book or without the medium of a text-book at all.

Let us rejoice that there will be no regimentation, nor regularisation, nor restriction, nor conscription of knowledge. Let it flow freely as the breeze and not be required to be certified as fit for consumption through a particular channel. Let us drink to the health of those who produce those bright little books which we alternately gloated over and hated in our youthful exuberance. Thank you, Mrs. Munshi—Junior and his tutor will pick up what book they care to.

So the uniform text-books will go, or to be more correct, they will not arrive at all. But what about the uniform dresses for our kiddies? Will have they to don it willynilly from June next?

I have been anxiously perusing the newspaper columns for the last few days to find any mention of protest anywhere against this latest proposal of the Government of Bombay. But I have searched in vain. Not a word of disapprobation, not a mention of disagreement have I come across. The few notices I saw only welcomed the scheme.

The good pedagogues assembled at Dahanu seem to have been too busy considering what goes into the heads of their students to worry about what will go over their bodies. And the parents sitting at their homes seem to have been too worried with the heat of summer to be busy betimes with the children's kit for the next school-term!

Issue—For Satyagraha

So here am I picking my pen to voice my solitary protest against this suggested sartorial standardisation of our young generation. Indeed, I feel so keenly about it that had I had child I would have certainly made it an issue for Satyagraha. . . .

A uniform is the thin end of the wedge, Mr. Prime Minister. I know you are too good a democrat and too sincere a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi to have anything up your sleeve. But the spirit of regimentation is abroad throughout the world. Totalitarianism is not the monopoly of the dictators but a hidden motivating force of the ruling classes everywhere.

BORROWING THE WORDS OF JUNG APPLIED TO HITLER, I MAY SAY THAT YOU ARE ACTING AS "THE COLLECTIVE UNCONSCIOUS" OF THE GOVERNING PARTY IN THE COUNTRY.

You want to rejuvenate the country. And the quickest way to do it is, of course, to regiment it, as Hitler and Mussolini have proved after their own fashion. You want to unite our people: and the best method of effecting that is by standardising their minds as well as bodies. But do you know that the shortest cut is not always the safest one and in fact, that the goal it takes you to, is something altogether different from what you intended to be at the start?

Government's Case

The Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay, states the Government's case as follows:—

The vast variety of forms of clothing wich we in this country are accustomed to find worn by children in all stages attending one and the same school in a locality helps to keep alive distinctions and differences in a stage of life where common education, common games and other common activities should be undertaken in an atmosphere of oneness and close brotherhood. While the importance of having a uniform dress for all school children and its great psychological effect on growing minds have, no doubt, for some time now been accepted by educational authorities in this country, the adoption of a uniform dress by the schools

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HITLER, too, began with putting his people into a uniform. Then he marched them to the goose-step. Next he taught them to hold their arms at an angle of 120 degrees to their bodies and made them salute the Swastika. Somewhere in the background, the band was striking the "Deutschland uber alles."

And look where the Fuehrer is to-day?—Where the German people are?—Where the world is—cowering under the Swastika? .....

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The Foreign Scene

Japan's Problematic Neutrality—Tokyo's Debits and Credits—Foreign Help For China—Fabius Strategy In Action—What Japan Fears—Neutralisation of Axis Eastern End — Resurrection Of Munich?—Dangers Of Delay—Tactics Of Chamberlain 'Realism' — Berlin Plays The Appeasement Tune.

By: "VIGILANTE"

THE recent but tentative statement made by a spokesman of Japanese policy regarding the probable Japanese attitude in the event of a European war, although it is much too contradictory to be either coherent or credible, reveals at least an attitude of hesitation that is not without a certain amount of significance.

A Japanese Poser

The role of 'sympathetic neutrality', despite its obvious ambiguity and its characteristic evasion, whoever might be the object of such neutrality, is inconsistent with the openly-avowed intentions and commitments of Japan as a member of the anti-Comintern Pact. Whether it was sympathetic or apathetic, any condition of neutrality is totally incongruous with the Tokyo end of the Axis. It is however necessary to examine the various implications of the attitude reflected by the desire to fill in a role of neutrality that neutralizes the Japanese reiterated loyalty to the Totalitarian Triangle since extended to Burgos.

The Japanese experience during the years of the China campaign has undoubtedly contributed a great deal to Japan's disillusionment about the actual utility of the anti-Comintern Pact of which she is such an important member as far as her immediate and urgent needs and military aims are concerned. Whatever moral or material support Japan is actually receiving from her Axis partners would however automatically disappear when all the leading partners would be engaged in a struggle in which they would be easily overwhelmed with the acknowledged preponderance and superiority of the democratic powers. They would hardly be in a practical position to help Japan while they are involved in a life-and-death struggle.

Sterile Partnership

The task of Japan in the face of such a situation would be rendered more difficult in meeting a proportionately increased demand on her almost bankrupt economy and general stamina which already, despite her simulated cheerfulness and inexhaustible optimism are holding out signs of an advanced process of collapse and exhaustion. Not only England and the U. S. A., but according to a recent statement made by Mr. Kung, the Finance Minister of the Chinese National Government, even Belgium has advanced a big loan to China with the result that instead of the Chinese resistance collapsing it is being systematically strengthened.

While Japan has no boubt conquered a large area of the Chinese territory, no advantages or gain have accrued to this expensive conquest as she has all along calculated. On the contrary the strength and will of a united Chinese nation with a morale that may well surprise the most hopeful observers mark an exceptional degree of success attained by the strategy employed by the leaders of Nationalist China. The universal hostility whether openly expressed or sullen, to the brutal and shocking Japanese invasion of China is being felt to-day in an unmistakable manner. Japan has exhausted the largest part of her reserves in gold and materials essential to a large-scale war economy and industry while her export trade, on which she has to rely for the most part for sheer existence, is affected in a disastrous manner.

Nippon Apologetic

As recent incidents clearly indicate, Great Britain, France and the United States are acting in concert to oppose the arrogance and highhandedness of the Japanese military in areas where, encouraged by the tolerance shown by these countries in avoiding any incident that might assume the aspects of open opposition or hostility, the Japanese audacity has been trying to excel its previous, none-too-creditable record. Recognizing the weakness of their position as far as effective resistance is concerned and restricting their action mainly to defending their rights and prestige with diplomatic action the series of 'incidents' in the majority of which Japan had eventually apologize are eloquent—the Western Powers have so far restrained themselves from doing anything that might precipitate a situation that Japan, for her part, would only be too glad to have created.

But the foreign, especially British, French, American and Russian aid to China, although confined mainly to the supply of money and material—the only things Nationalist China needs to be able to resist the Japanese invasion—is actually an investment, as could now be clearly seen when they are facing an international crisis and lining up with an unambiguous determination to pick up the challenge thrown up by the Totalitarian Powers.

(Special for "The Chronicle")

QUITE A CHANGE IN CHAMBERLAIN.
(Courtesy: "Detroit News")

Bribe, Buy Or Fight

In a European conflict there are two possibilities that would be offered to Japan:—She could either be bribed and bought or fought as an ally of the Axis Powers and all the four great Powers are prepared for either eventuality. In a war clearly in which the changes of survival are considerably reduced for the Axis partners—and Japanese leaders who are alarmed at the rising spectre of an internal eruption, that might easily develop into a revolution of an irresistible character, recognize this very well although they may well pretend not to do it and continue using their bluff, with a system of censorship and suppression of every kind of news or expression of popular opinion in imitation of the fascist methods—Japan's existence as a great power would be endangered: and in such a predicament, Japan would be forced to sell her Axis partners since the only motive that makes a partner of her in the Axis politics is the motive, as well as the necessity, imposed more or less on each of the nations which have bound themselves to each other by their common ambition of increased territorial gain and power, loot and conquest, achieved by the use or threat of force.

Dictator Back To His . . .

Chamberlain's reply to the Opposition leaders' criticism of his policy of dilatoriness, the dangers of which Lloyd George was the first to emphasize in his vehement exposure of the tactics of the Chamberlainean methods in forming the peace and anti-aggression front, betrays the incorrigible egoist and 'man of Munich' who ought to be held responsible for the situation created in European affairs to-day.

The tenor of the whole debate effaces the impression produced earlier that Chamberlain had made a fresh start and introduced a radical and welcome change in his policy; and the statement made on the floor of the House clearly proves that dictatorial British Premier who has proved himself so capable, in spite of his well-acted simplicity and confession of past mistakes expressed in phrases of such bitterness only a few days previously, of such wholly admirable intransigeance.

His apologia, in so far as it expresses any coherent aims of policy, can only be described as a string of contradictions and his ineradicable myopia and stubbornness. His recent behaviour easily confirms the conviction that he [illegible] been exploiting the situation has [illegible]n tension for the aims of Europe[illegible]l party and class of his perso[illegible]ot a secret the ambitions. It is [illegible]tion of either he has no inte[illegible]he co-operaseeking or utilizing t[illegible]es until the tion of the other part[illegible]that and war starts or even after [illegible] a dictathat he intends to rule in [illegible] can torial fashion as long as he

Playing The Axis Game

The policy of patience and watchfulness, combined with a search for peace or signs of repentance on the part of his estranged friends, Hitler and Mussolini, is not only stupid but extremely dangerous. After having gone as far as the conscription in Great Britain, he cannot retrace his steps and stop, look and listen for peace to turn up the

(Continued On Page 42)

Higher Education For Collective Farmers

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Soviet Citizens Enjoy Education As Their Birthright

IN 1861 the Senate of the Moscow Imperial University, the oldest University in Russia, raised the question of admitting women to the University. The Senate came to the unanimous conclusion:

"Not to admit women under any pretext, since it may have a bad influence on the progress of studies of young people who attend the University."

Who could study before the revolution in Universities? The nobility, sons of rich people, merchants and priests.

"Common people" could enter the University with the greatest difficulty. It was not so easy, however, to finish it. Injustice and arbitrariness reigned in the Tzarist universities. For the slightest manifestation of "liberal ideas" students were put in prisons, sent to military service, exiled to Siberia.

Open To All

What a contrast to the present conditions in Soviet Russia. The doors of all schools, and universities are open to all irrespective of religion, sex, nationality. The new Soviet Constitution guarantees the right of education to all.

Peoples of various nationalities, who come from the masses—weavers, cobblers, shepherds, collective farmers are getting the opportunity to learn, which they could never have dreamed of in the old regime. About one-fourth of the population of the Soviet Union, over 38,000,000 people, attend educational institutions. Nine million people attend general education schools for adults. About 6.5 million workers and collective farmers study at various special courses.

In the years of two Five-Year plans about 50,000 new schools have been constructed. Over 600,000 people attend 705 universities this year. This exceeds more than by 60,000 the number of students of 23 capitalist states of Europe taken together, including England, France, Germany, Poland, Italy.

Beautiful new educational buildings and laboratories are being constructed. Education is not only free but all adult students are given scholarships. In 1938 the State spent about 2,195,000,000 roubles on higher schools.

About 50,000 future astronomists, zoologists, geodesists, attend agricultural universities. The largest agricultural university—the Moscow Agricultural Academy has over 2,500 students, the great majority of them are sons and daughters of the collective farmers.

For many nationalities inhabiting Tzarist Russia the doors of University were closed.

48 Nationalities Represented

At present representatives of 48 nationalities, attend the Moscow State University alone. One can hear the language of Tadjiks, Ukrainians, Bashirs, Georgians, etc., in the class rooms of the University.

. . . . . Ivan Sanakov was born in remote village. His 65 year old father and mother are members of a collective farm, his brother Alexi is a chairman of the collective farm.

The life of Ivan is an ordinary path of a young Soviet citizen. The work in the collective farm, school, technicum, practical work as a zoologist in the district department of agriculture.

At present he is a student of the fourth course of the Zoological Faculty of the Moscow University.

. . . . . Zarik Malkhasian, an Armenian girl, will finish the agro-chemical faculty of the Moscow University. The young girl wants to become a teacher in her own line.

. . . . rik was only five years old when her father and mother were killed during the intervention. At the age of 14 she started working on a collective farm. Then she joined the young communist league. Now a full-fledged communist.

. . . . Peter Badai, the future agronomist, goes almost each summer to his village. He is closely connected with his collective farm. Peter's parents and sister are collective farmers. After finishing his studies he will return to his village to give all his knowledge and energies to the collective farm. An institute of mechanisation and electrification of agriculture exists in Moscow. More than 2,000 pupils attend it.

It is no wonder that Soviet Russia is making great advance economically and culturally. Scientific training of the masses coupled with economic planning has given birth to a new civilization. There is opportunity for every Soviet citizen to lead a prosperous and cultured life.

Comrade Kishina.

Comrade Batovkin.

Comrade Znev.

School Children.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR STUDIES ON NUTRITION OF POPULATIONS

The Health Organisation of the League of Nations has just published a hand-book entitled "Guiding Principles for Studies on the Nutrition of Population" by Professor E. J. Bigwood of Brussels University.

The author has endeavoured to work out methods of enquiry which can be generally applied as to the actual food consumption and the state of nutrition of given population groups. The hand-book is divided into two parts:

DIETARY SURVEYS

There are four types of dietary survey: investigations may extend over a whole country, or be limited to population groups, to families, or to individuals.

The author describes the technique of these surveys weighing methods; method of records in household books, questionnaire method, etc., he then deals with the analysis of the collected data from the standpoint of the physiology of nutrition and with the scales of family consumption coefficients which have to be used in comparing the results of enquiries concerned with groups of different age and sex composition.

The last two chapters of the Part 1 deals with diets from the economic standpoint and the statistical significance to be assigned to the results of surveys.

Enquiries into the state of Nutrition of Populations.

In this part of his hand-book the author discusses the somatometric (biometric, clinical and physiological) methods that may be suitably employed in these investigations. Special attention is given to the physiological methods, especially those for detecting latent hypovitaminoses and iron deficiency.

The hand-book is completed by examples of surveys of various types in a number of different countries; it also comprises a terminological index and bibliographical references.

HOROSCOPE

Detailed, for 1 year (in English) by the Malayalee Astrologer recipient of the **Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin,** Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/- Five questions about your future Re 1/6. **Malayalee Mantras** for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/-; Postage extra Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing Details free

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P.O Kottayam, Travancore

Any Woman To Any Man

Woman Does Not Aspire To Make Inroads Into The Field Of Man, But She Claims Her Right To Be Free To Develop Her Own Womanhood In A Perfect Manner

An English version of a Telugu Talk by Shrimati G. Durgabai Yamuna broadcast from the Madras Station, All-India Radio, recently.

"ANY woman to any man!" That is quite a commonplace subject, but it has many complications to deal with. If I am intended to give a desertation of what I, a woman, think of men that I see around me and what I feel about their idiosyncrasies and failings, I must at once admit that it is a pretty hard job for me. It not only requires a supreme sense of impartiality, but also a certain amount of 'thick skin.' Impartiality—for I am very likely to be over-stern on them, I being one of that sex ceaselessly and systematically put down and belaboured at every sprouting of my head for independence. I do not claim that my sex is always a martyred sex, and that man is invariably in the wrong. What I think is the grievance is there—sometimes imaginary or fictitious, and with the background of that grievance I may be unjustly stern in my judgment.

The second difficulty which faces me is, as I have already said that I must be thick-skinned in dealing with a subject so delicate though commonplace. Whatever Woman says, Man takes it as a complaint, and when it is broadcast to the world, the Man with his natural background of superiority complex and with his natural frame of mind that he is immune from criticism, especially from women whom he is patronizing all the while with their aspirations, he flares up and dubs me ungrateful. Then circumlocution of every kind goes on about short jackets, thin blouses or the ribboned hair, for gossip is the form of defence when real defence is lacking. It is perhaps also fruitless to touch the weak spot of Man in respect of his treatment towards women, while ignoring the part that ought to be played by women to reclaim their gloried past—the past that is the pride of womanhood for all time to come.

Patronizing Attitude

It is not unnatural that every modern publishing house displays scores of books on the problem of women. Rarely do we find one on the problem of Man. But the pity is that almost all those books deal really with the problem of Man, i.e., the contribution that he is expected to make for the betterment of the lot of women. These authors assume a patronizing attitude towards women and suggest to Man ways and means of uplifting them. But it always worries me to be told that woman is a dependant animal even in the matter of reform and that the initiative is more on the Man than on herself. Independence is not a commodity for one to give and for another to take, but a process of self-realization.

If there is a woman problem, it is not a problem of women for men to solve. It is rather a problem concerning their own womenhood for women to solve. The women's movement would do better to infuse a spirit of self-confidence in those whose status they want to elevate than emphasizing on the so-called disabilities of their sex. Sooner the women realize that they have been endowed with a great mission to fulfil, the better it is for them and the world.

The East has scored over the West in that it has kept the women almost free from the economic worry which besets both Man and Woman in the West. The attention and energy of Man is spent in counting a column of figures in the dark corner of his office or making a pin-head in the smoky yard of a factory, but it is the credit and the glory of Woman that she is the creator and moulder of whole human beings. The Eastern woman who is thus spared of a worry and physical exertion has been endowed with possibilities of contributing to the development of Art and Culture which is the mark of any civilization. Both as a rearer of children and the embodiment of Art, she is the source of happiness and joy to humanity. The machine-driver or the profit-hunter carries very little of that radiant peace and light which are the necessary requisites of a life which can enrich the beauty and the spirit of Humanity. What the Man lacks in, the Eastern Woman supplies, and it is only she that can infuse real life into the family.

The Woman does not aspire to make inroads into the field of Man, rather she likes to be saved from it. What she claims is that she should have those possibilities of developing her innate being so as to discharge the responsibilities of womanhood in a perfect manner. When once this ambition of woman is realized—the ambition to become an Artist and a harbinger of happiness, there will be no place for the mistaken view that the Women's movement is a movement towards Masculinism. It is not the short and the shirt that the eastern woman wants to adopt, but the floral decoration which is the emblem of Nature; it is not the breaking of the swimming record that she strives for, but to mould the young faces around her; it is not to raise the 'miled fist' and cry 'hurrah!' to the marching army, but feebly yet sweetly plead for peace and adjustment.

Erroneous Ideas About Woman's "Sphere"

I must not be misunderstood to say that there is a hard and fast line drawn between the fields of activity of Man and Woman. Mere emphasis on the innate genius and temperament of woman does not make her forego the individual liberty of which every philosopher is vociferous. The woman can certainly choose and try a hand in any walk of life so far as she does not choose sight of the ideal which is set before her and which woman alone is competent to discharge. The Eastern tradition, for instance, does not prevent a woman to become a lawyer or a doctor. I am reminded of a remark made by Mrs. Helena Normanton when desiring to enter the legal profession. Taunted by her friends that she is up to imitate man, she said "it is not as a feminist but as a human being desirous of serving the community in particular function that the present applicant has applied for admission as a law student." Whatever the channel an honest individual works in it has only result—the contribution of his or her might to the well being of humanity. The sphere of woman's activity should, therefore, be not restricted and each woman should be free to choose the particular means for service

It is erroneous to presume that the Eastern tradition does not give that individual liberty to woman to choose her means of service. It is perhaps a historical accident coupled with the selfishness of man that is responsible for the degradation of woman as one accustomed to any form of individual initiative. It is not the Eastern scheme of its philosophy that woman is ordained to be dependent, passive, secondary, remote, and ignorant and it is an insult to the tradition which can boast of a Poetess Queen Mirabai or a Stateswoman Nurjahan or a warrior Queen Rani of Jhansi.

Step aside into the rural society, you find woman shouldering the responsibility of harvest with man or singing ballads with him. Our folklore which so enriches our literature is a proof positive that the Eastern woman is a co-partner and co-mingler with man as an equal in every field of human activity. The windbag-orators of the feminist movement cry that the Eastern woman is but a producer of children and that she exists only for her husband and that her primary duty is only of obedience. These are facts no doubt, but not quite true of rural India, especially in the lower castes where the true Eastern traditions is zealously guarded. The women of India aim to win back that Eastern tradition which is not sex-vested or sex-prejudiced. Let freedom and equal opportunities, and mutual encouragement respect and recognition be reclaimed and let us hope for a new era of comradeship of men and women in the land sacred with the memory of heroes and heroines.

Tell-Tale Lines

By AHMED BASHIR, B.A.

On Your Palm

Indication Of Lines Of Life, Head And Heart

LIFE is an eternal riddle. A persistent effort to solve it is afoot since the very dawn of creation. It has run into many channels and the problem has been tackled from several stand points. Nature and its forces have been studied. Stars and their movements have been watched. Human life and its various aspects have been observed. In short, the whole universe has been combed in quest of a solution to this ever puzzling, nevertheless a fascinating, problem.

It was in this connection when man and his affairs were studied that hand-reading came into being. Man set out on an effort to know himself and began a search of his entire self, body and soul. And when he came to the tell-tale lines in the hands he discovered some hidden meanings in them. He could not, in the words of Sir Thomas Browne, "call these mystical characters in our hands as mere dashes, strokes a la volee or at random, because delineated by a pencil that never works in vain". The encouraging results of his observations urged him to extensive experimentations and from particulars he came to formulate general principles which formed the basis of Cheirological body of knowledge, commonly known as Palmistry.

Now what is Palmistry? Perhaps, you have never thought of it as something scientific. It is a combination of the twin sciences of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy. The former treats of the shape and formation of fingers, nails, palm and other structural aspects of the hand and studies them with a view to understand human character. The latter, namely Cheiromancy, deals with the lines and diverse markings in the human hand and endeavours to read life events in addition to an attempt at character analysis. This portion of Hand Reading is very fascinating and we propose here to deal with this alone.

A glance at the palmar surface of the hands reveals a net-work of a variety of markings. Some of these are prominent and well-marked, whereas others are insignificant and hardly noticeable. We can leave off the minor indications for a detailed study later on and take up the major ones for the present. These are the lines of Life, Head, Heart, Fate, Success, Health and Marriage. And since the most important of these is the Line of Life, it will be the first to receive our attention.

The Line Of Life

This line shows the probable length of existence by natural causes and the state of health, together with a variety of other events at the different stages of life. It takes its start on the edge of the palm between the fore-finger and the thumb and encircling the ball of the thumb proceeds towards the wrist (as at a, fig 1). This is its natural position.

But when a Life line starts from the Mount of Jupiter, at the base of the first finger (as shown by b Fig. 1) it denotes great ambition. People with such a beginning of Life Line are said to have an inborn craving for power and greatness. A tendency towards quarrelsomeness is indicated if the line starts from the Mount of Mars. These people are rather irritable and lacking in self-control (c, Fig. 1).

A long and well marked line of Life is said to denote a long life. This is partially true. Such a line indicates only the probability of a long one.

An island at the outset of the Life Line is said to point to some mystery connected with the birth of the subject. Such an indication is generally interpreted as a sign of illicit birth (a, Fig. 2).

But, if the islanded formation is found horizontally placed at the start of the Life Line (as at b, Fig. 2), it denotes a difficult birth. Such a sign shows that the mother of the subject had to undergo a painful operation at the time of his or her birth.

Sometimes, the Line of Life is seen to be broken (as at d, Fig. 1). Such a marking is said to indicate danger to health when found in one hand, but if repeated in the other too, the danger is considered to be very great and may prove fatal.

In case an islanded formation is to be found, the defective state of health will be caused by an internal or digestive disorder (c, Fig. 2).

Many branches from the Life Line shoot to different parts of the palm. These convey different meanings in accordance with their course and terminations.

When an off-shoot rises towards the base of the fore-finger (as at a, Fig. 3), it is said to denote a marked achievement in the pathway of ambition especially in the form of increased authority and control.

An off-shoot proceeding to the Mount of Saturn at the base of middle finger is said to indicate a great effort towards the attainment of some material objective. Such a line ever pre-supposes a determined effort (b, Fig. 3).

But if instead a rising line goes towards the Mount of Sun at the base of ring finger (as at c, Fig. 3), the achievement will be more of the nature of name and reputation; whereas if it were to proceed towards the base of the little finger that is Mount of Mercury (as at d, Fig. 3) the attainment will be of commercial nature. In the presence of certain other indications it is said to denote a great rise in life due to some invention or discovery of far-reaching importance.

Instead of going towards the bases of the fingers off-shoots from the Life Line sometimes are seen to proceed in the direction of the Mount of Moon (as at e, Fig. 3). These markings have been considered as signs of restlessness. The old masters have named them as travel lines; the longer ones showing distant journeys, whereas the short ones minor travel. A journey across the waters is said to be indicated when a travel line reaches the Mount of Moon (f, Fig. 3).

When a Life Line branches into a wide fork towards its termination (as at a, Fig. 2), there will be an irresistible urge to travel. People with such markings go out into the wider world and travel a lot. They always return to their native soil when the Life Line, i.e., the one encirling the ball of the thumb is stronger than the off-shoot. If reverse is the case, that is the Luna branch is stronger than the Life Line, the person is not likely to return from one of these travels. Such a wide forking towards the ending is a mark of the traveller.

The Line Of Head

Next to the Life Line, we can take up the Line of Head, otherwise known as Line of Mentality. In hand reading this line is considered to be of major importance. It indicates the trend of mentality, intelligence level and attitude of the subject.

Not unlike the Life Line this too starts on the edge of the palm betwixt the fore-finger and the thumb (a a' Fig. 4). This is why sometimes they seem to start as one line. When found mixed up with the Life Line at the outset (as at a, Fig. 4) the Head Line denotes a lacking in self-confidence and a certain amount of timidity. These people are very sensitive and can easily be offended.

Where the Head Line starts independently of the Life Line, (as at c c' Fig. 4), it shows self-reliance and a go-head spirit.

People with such a Head Line endeavour to take the lead in whatever walk of life they may be found. Their defect is a lack of caution and impulsive responsiveness.

In certain cases the Lines of Head and Life will be found starting as 'mixed up' in the left hand, whereas the Head Line will be independent i.. the right from the very outset. Such an individual is shy and wanting in self-confidence by nature but has been successful in developing self-reliance and eradicating reticence out of himself.

The ending of the Head Line too gives a wealth of information about the intelligence and the mental attitude of its possessor.

Where the Head Line seems to be drawn with the aid of a ruler straight and unbent, (as shown by c c' Fig. 4), it speaks of great practicality. Tho who possess a similar Line of Head, always look at everything from a utility stand-point. They are said to have sound judgment and a level head, but are more materialistic in view than necessary.

But, if the Head Line curves down towards the Mount of Moon at the termination (as shown by a a' Fig. 4), such a formation of this line shows an imaginative trend of mind. These people are inherently inclined towards imaginative Arts and have a tang of originality about them. They can hardly succeed in vocations demanding practicality and worldly wisdom, but due to their originality of imagination they are marvellously fitted for a successful career in artistic pursuits.

Sometimes the Head Line forks towards the termination with one of its branches descending on to the Mount of Moon, whereas the other forms a portion of the straight Head Line. Such a formation is not very common. This denotes duality. There is a tinge of practicality as well as creative imagination in the person.

Such a mark has often been interpreted as a sign of shrewdness and excellent power of description (b Fig. 5).

The Line of Head ascending upwards towards the Mount of Mercury at the base of little finger (as shown by c c' Fig. 5) is a rare marking and is not a welcome sign to possess. This is said to denote a definite tendency to possess. Those in whose hands such an indication is seen are very fond of material possessions and do not stop at anything to obtain them. They are extremely selfish.

A long deep and un-indented Line of Head denotes power of concentration and good memory. When a Head Line is crossed by a multiplicity of hair lines from the direction of Life Line (as shown at a a, Fig. 6), such a formation is said to denote a worried state of mind. Where an islanded formation is found in the course of the Head Line itself (as at b, Fig. 6), it shows a lack of concentration for the period the island lasts.

A break in the Head Line (as at c, Fig. 6) is said to indicate injuries to head, but a star (d, Fig 6) on it is considered to be a

(Continued On Page 43)

Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

Fig. 4 Fig. 5 Fig. 6

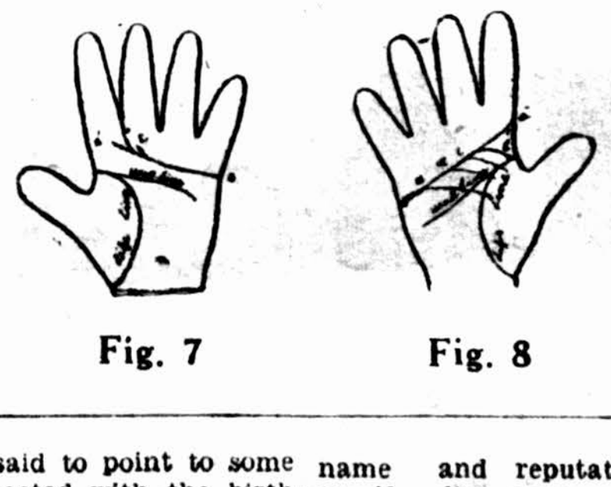

Fig. 7 Fig. 8

Secret Of Shakespeare's Humour

SIR SAMUEL HOARE ON THE "MASTER KEY."

SIR Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, proposing the tost of the "Immortal memory of William Shakespeare" at the Shakespeare birthday celebration luncheon at Stratford-on-Avon, said:—

"Birthdays with individuals do not always grow in happiness as the tale of them increases. "But with anniversaries such as yours each new year is to be welcomed for the further tribute that it offers to an immortal memory. It is altogether fitting that a great man's town should become the local temple of his followers and that from time to time there should be festivals for the veneration of his shrine.

"A cult of this kind will always have its critics. From Chaucer to Zola there has never been a place of pilgrimage that has not been attacked. Stratford-on-Avon has inevitably excited the critics and the humorists. Of course, Shakespeare's name is a treasure of priceless worth to the town, but how glad Shakespeare himself would have been to think it should bring people, money, and interest to the place of his birth. Yes, and how he would have smiled with delight at the use of his face as a trade-mark of our chairman's, Sir Archibald Flower, brewery and of his head as the attraction for a garage on the Warwick and Leamington road. Shakespeare himself would have laughted at these things, for from start to finish he was never a highbrow.

SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOUR

"Is not this the secret of his unequalled sense of humour? That strange quality that flickers like a film between laughter and tears? I sometimes wonder whether it exists outside the English race. Is it the faculty of understanding the weaknesses, the inconsistencies, and the incongruities of human nature? Is it the eye that puts people and things into unexpected juxtapositions after the manner of the children's game of heads, bodies, and tails? Whatever it be, it is as different from wit as the sun's kindly ray is from the relentless exposure of a spot-light. Shakespeare is the very embodiment of English humour. If we want to see how much English humour differs from Latin wit we need only compare a Shakespeare with a Moliere play.

"To me, who am no Shakespeare expert, but a simple private in the regular army of his readers, this gift of humour, seems to explain the breadth of his touch and the strength of his hold on the Anglo-Saxon world. For it is a gift that is only vouchsafed to the sensitive and the tolerant. The logical, bigoted idealogue—and how much we have suffered from him in recent years!—will never understand the comedies and tragedies of human life, particularly the little comedies and tragedies of human life, or the narrowness of the frontier between laughter and tears. You must love your fellow-men, and you must love all of them, if you are to smile at their weakness and to look with a mellow and sympathetic tolerance on their joys and sorrows.

A MASTER KEY

"This gift of humour seems to me to explain Shakespeare's breadth of touch. Most great writers have worked in a restricted field. They wrote of the world of the great, the captains and the kings and the queens, or they wrote of the little people and the small houses. Shakespeare's master key of humour opened the gate of cottages as well as palaces. It helped him to understand the mind of a gravedigger as well as the mind of a king of England. Having once got into their houses, he could not help making friends with them, and having made friends with them he could never become a satirist of human nature

Sir Samuel Hoare
Home Secretary
Great Britain

"And what a bore these satirists always are! When I read them I cannot help thinking that their savage indignation is sometimes hypocrisy and sometimes a morbid gloating over vice. I have tried to appreciate them, but even with the best of them, like Juvenai and Dryden, a very little goes a long way.

"Satire does not come easily to the English, and Shakespeare was very English in keeping clear of it. Like every Englishman, he had his likes and dislikes. He liked kings. There is no finer tribute than his to our monarchy. Let us to-day venerate this part of Shakespeare's teaching, and particularly at a time when the British monarchy is held in such universal affection and when our King and Queen are on the point of visiting the English-speaking peoples on the American continent; and let us be thankful in a world of change and anarchy that we have maintained intact this unique symbol of the nation's unity and continuity.

POLITICIANS DESPISED

"But if Shakespeare venerated kings, I am sorry to say that he despised politicians. The worst insult that he would hurl at anyone was that he was a politician—'this thorn, this canker, this vile politician, Bolingbroke.' When Touchstone has threatened William in 'As You Like It' with poison, bastinado, and steel, he goes on, in crescendo, 'I will bandy with thee in faction; I will o'errun thee with policy (and policy means politics); I will kill thee a hundred and fifty ways.' In the character of Polonius he described his idea of a politician, and it is not a very attractive one.

"Being a politician myself, I must make a defence of my class Shakespeare did not know the admirable and delightful people that politicians are to-day. He was thinking of Burghley, an ambitious bureaucrat whose very efficiency made him all the more unattractive. He saw the cunning schemer rise to greatness whilst the head of the brilliant and imaginative Essex fell on the scaffold. If he had seen the politicians of to-day he would, I hope and believe, have regarded them with a kindlier eye. For being men of smaller stature and, as I believe, of more human and ordinary proclivities, we should probably have provided objects for his humour

(Continued On Page 43)

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FORBIDDEN PLACES

Inside The Diamond Station

By

VINCENT BROME

MY investigations began near Piccadilly, London. I passed a famous store, took a narrow side-turning and hesitated outside the small block of offices. More enquiry and exploration.

Then at last, I found the door I wanted.... Almost immediately some hidden mechanism set it in motion. The door swung open. A quiet voice invited me to enter. For a moment I visualised some turbanned genii waiting to challenge me within. Instead a young man who turned out to be a clerk, asked my business.

I discovered that the door which opened so miraculously was operated by reflecting mirrors and a button control. They were a safeguard against suspicious characters. This was the first line of defence for London's most amazing laboratory. Here I hoped to get credentials which would carry me into the strangest of forbidden places.

They tried to dissuade me. They told me no journalist before me had ever got near the place. When I persisted they began to cross-examine me. I spent some time in this small office as a preliminary to entering their laboratory.

Miracle Home

Three weeks later, armed with special credentials, I made my way to that romantic quarter of London known as Hatton Garden. Groups of men exchanged fortunes in small screws of paper. I passed the cafe nicknamed the "Diamond Bourse". I hesitated outside the grey home of the bullion buyers. Then I reached the jewellers' private research station.

Without the credentials I was able to produce I should have been asked to leave immediately. This place is more carefully guarded than Buckingham Palace. It is the home of magical processes which might shatter the importance of the diamond in a day. Inside the first doorway —somewhat dowdy in appearance —I had to undergo further cross-examination before I passed through the second floor.

Then I found myself in a medium-sized room rather dimly lit. The first thing which caught my eye was a half-open safe. In the subdued light, jewels gleamed softly. Further down, I saw a pallid retort alive with some strange mixture, bubbling upon itself. For the rest there were delicate scientific instruments, Westphal balances and some strange apparatus.

I had the feeling that I had trespassed into the magic chambers of some eighteenth century alchemist, and that here I should hear of miracles which all mankind had striven to achieve, down the ages.

Strangely enough it did happen that way. I did hear of miracles. I was privy to the most remarkable things. They have unfolded diamond secrets here, undreamt-of till now, they have examined processes which produce artificial diamonds.

There are two chief scientists in control. Mr. B. W. Anderson and Mr. C. Payne. They run the laboratory for a committee of jewellers. It is also associated with the Chamber of Commerce. They know things about crime-detection in relation to jewellery which would astonish the world. Here, cleverly faked stones are subjected to tests which finally decide their value.

Jewel-Print System

I remembered, suddenly, how jewellers had shaken their heads when I mentioned the place. No, you could not get near the research station. It was sacrosanct, inviolable. Even they themselves knew little about it.... Well, after great trial and tribulation, here I was keen to get evey ounce from this privilege.

They told me first of the remarkable new finger-printing system. They are prints, not of fingers, but of jewels. The internal crystallisations of different stones have peculiarities all their own. Microphotographs of these crystallisations make it possible to identify any stone

Even when the stone has been cut into several fragments the crystallisation characterises still remain, and can easily be picked out under a magnifying glass.

Jewel thieves slip up badly there. Recently there have been two cases where the finger-prints of stolen jewels were known. The thieves kept quiet for two months before they dared to release their plunder. Then they carefully re-cut and re-set the diamonds.

The jeweller who received them had already been warned of the theft. He asked for time to have them valued. The men refused and went to another man. The first jeweller guessed the shop they would try next and 'phoned through. Within a matter of minutes the jewellers' expert had identified the fragments as belonging to the stolen diamonds. The men were arrested and charged.

Artificial Diamonds

From jewel-prints Anderson turned to artificial diamonds. We discussed one amazing production which was not just spinel, the stuff resulting from early experiments, but real authentic diamond. Here is the process as described to me.....

"Iron was liquefied, at the extraordinarily high temperature of 4,000 degrees Centigrade, in an electric furnace, and carbon dissolved in it...Iron expands on passing from liquid to solid, and the sudden cooling brought about by plunging the molten mass into cold water, turned the outside into a hard crust, while the interior was still expanding. In this way tremendous pressure was brought to bear on the carbon as it gradually cooled inside its casing of iron, so that it separated out into tiny diamond crystals....

"Of course, I'm afraid it's impossible to manufacture these diamonds in a big way. . .It's impossible to make this method or any other method of diamond manufacture a commercial success..."

I examined two of these artificial diamonds closely. Their greatest drawback was their size. They were very small. One of them needed more than the naked eye to pick out its true form. The other was barely half a millimetre in diameter. None the less, it was there, apparently the real stuff of diamonds, which never felt the clammy grasp of Kimberley clay.

Synthetic Rubies

But if diamond manufacture is not a commercial possibility, ruby-making is a different proposition. They can produce remarkable rubies. The process is fascinating...

A small container stands above a blow-pipe. Allumina powder and chrome alum are poured into the container. Then they set an electro magnetic hammer in motion. Gentle, very gently, it spills powder into the blow-pipe.

The soft hiss of gas carries the powder away. Then, at a certain point the gas pops into flame. Quickly the powder melts...

There is a smooth surface waiting beneath. The powder, now transmuted into glowing globules, falls steadily. One upon another the drops descend until at last there is a small spear-head of them. It represents a boule of ruby. Cooled, cut and polished, it would make two six carat stones.

There is something faintly fantastic about all this. The white-coated minions bending over jets and retorts. The sibilant hisses in the quietness of the place, and the sheer deliberation which make these magical processes appear almost common-place. They are magicians without the magicians' finery. They effect miracles with scientific precision.

Detective Methods

Some of the methods used for detecting fraud in the Hatton Garden laboratory are surprisingly simple. The stone called Zircon lends itself to faking. Carefully heated it will take on an altogether new lustre and have the appearance of a colourless diamond.

I saw how this little trick was checked. Ziroon has the quality of double refraction. Placed over a small dot on a sheet of paper, you look through the stone and discover not one dot, but two.

The rare blue-white diamond has always tempted the faker. They have a simple system today. Taking a diamond with the cheaper, yellowship tinge they apply blue wax or varnish and the true colour of before the varnish wear and yellow streaks begin to appear. Alcohol is the best thing to detect this deception. Washed in alcohol the wax quickly dissolves and the true nature of the diamond becomes apparent.

"Diamond Dave"

Later in my diamond pilgrimage, I came upon one of the most remarkable figures in the diamond world....David Spinoza, popularly known as "Diamond Dave". He has spent sixty years cutting jewels, and known all the secrets.

His hands are toughened he can handle hot coals with impunity. The diamond-cutter works with a skive or cast-iron turntable. Smeared with diamond-dust paste this table revolves at two thousands five hundred revolutions per minute. Held with heavy tongs the diamond is introduced to the revolving surface and the different facets ground.

"There are only thirteen diamond-cutters in the country," said, Diamond Dave "It's Britain's rarest trade.....The unlucky thirteen, that's what we are—handling fortunes and earning no more than five pounds a week, more often three."

"By the way, here's a bit of exclusive news. . . . One of the biggest diamond pieces on sale in this country today is Haile Selassie's crown. It's hidden in a jeweller's safe in Harrogate. Seven hundred and eighteen diamonds in a gold crown. They'll have no watch out for thieves. . . Have you noticed that last year had the worst jewel-robbery season for years? No, of course you haven't. None of the papers have, though they all report the separate cases. But the police have."

Dave was bald, with a face like leather. He had been in the trade for the greater part of his life and know the lore of jewellery backwards. He spoke of the jeweller's research station with reverence.

Anderson and Payne were coldly scientific about it all. They saw little romance in their work. They were much more concerned with the merchants of the business.

Improving Upon Nature

Topaz has yielded up some strange secrets in the jeweller's station. Usually you will find Topaz a soft yellor colour and the rarer pink stones are much more valuable. So various gentlemen set to work to improve upon Nature and produce very cheaply what had always been expensive.

Carefully packed in crucibles with magnesia, yellow Topaz was subjected to varying degrees of heat. The immediate result was a draining away of yellow until the stone became almost white. Then when cooled another change took place. The stone gradually gathered a lovely blush until it was almost rose-pink. The majority of pink Topaz on sale to-day has been transformed in this way.

There were many other strange things which the jewel-scientists have unearthed, many other secrets which cannot be told here. They might put the criminal too wise. At the moment jewel-thieves are often trapped because they do not realize how near detection has been brought to perfection.

* * * *

Taking a bus back from Garden to the West End, I found myself examining the rings and bracelets of two young lady passengers. I felt pretty certain they were not all they seemed to be.

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GOLDEN LANKA

Its Architectural Ruins

By A. N. DIKSHIT

II

THE Perahera festival at Kandy giving full vent to the religious enthusiasm marks the anniversary of the arrival of the sacred Tooth of Buddha from India Adjoining the famous temple is the Orient Library which contains rare specimens of ancient books, formed of dried Talipot palms and closed in gem-studded covers. It is in charge of a learned and aged Buddhist monk; who explained the collection very enthusiastically to us. This links Lanka to Mother Hindustan. The possession of the sacred Tooth was considered to be the visible sign of the overlordship of the Island. Kandy also is the headquarters of the high priests of the two branches of Siamese sect of Buddhism.

From Kandy the road lies, through beautiful mountain scenery to Nuwara Elaya. The road runs alongside pretty tea estates. Nature intended the tree plant to grow tall, but unless seeds are required men frustrates that intention and the plant is kept busy by frequent prunings. The bushes with hacked stalks present a sorry appearance against the reddish soil of the hills. The vision of the tea bushes and the gentle hill slopes make a picture never to be forgotten. From a distance, the carefully tended tea bushes look like heaps of green dyed wool.

Women in pretty coloured saries move about collecting the leaves. At the end of the day the labourers make their way to a central store with the plucked tree leaves. The labourers are of all ages and both sexes and hail from Southern India.

Economic Exploitation

The planters are mostly European, the labour almost wholly Indian, subordinate supervision and clerical work is done by Sinhalese. The labourers on the estate number nearly three quarters of a million. For a miserable pittance, varying from six annas to eight annas a day, these people leave their homes and toil in the sun for the whole day. They are denied elementary political rights and deserve whole-hearted support from their countrymen at home in their struggle for rights from the Ceylon Government.

The estates are studied with Hindu temples erected by these Tamil labourers. Educated Indians are not allowed to take a part in the development of the country. The European planters constitute a narrow oligarchy—one meets with comfortable bungalows surrounded by pretty gardens. The lamentable antithesis between the plain lines of the labourers and these cosy nooks is most galling.

Nuwara Elaya

We finally reach this beautiful hill station over 6,000 ft. above sea level. The scenery is superb, the climate cool and refreshing. But for the dusky complexion of the people, it may be a Swiss mountain resort. It is the famous sanatorium of Ceylon. Much thought and money have been spent in adding to the natural attraction of Nuwara Elaya. Artificial lakes add walks and drives add considerably to the scenic splendours and the physical comforts in enjoying them. On the western side of Nuwara Elaya there is the Ramboda pass. In a dozen miles the road falls over 3,000 feet.

The ever curving highway describes a complete eclipse around a mound. Near the Eastern outskirts of Nuwara Elaya is the Sita Elaya—Sita's plain. According to tradition when pursued by Rama, Ravan brought Sita to this spot which at that time was a dense forest and hence difficult to penetrate. Hanuman, that brave and loyal commander of the divine hero, probably a chief of some jungle tribe in Southern India, pursued Ravan setting fire to the jungle as he advanced.

The ravaging flames, it is said charred the earth, which curious enough is black to the depth of a foot or more below the surface even now. Pilgrims continue to flock to this shrine on festive days. The famous Hakagala gardens originally intended for conducting botanic experiments are now used for acclimatazing plants brought from colder regions, in order that they may bear transplantation in the tropic. The Hakagala mountain, lofty and stupendous, dwarfs all the surrounding gardens. Cunningly designed lawns, artificial ponds and brilliantly hued trees and flowers enhance enormously the natural splendour of this place. Amidst these sylvan surrounding we espy the Uva Downs descending till they reach below the Eastern sea-board.

Galle

This is a very ancient sea-port and well-known in the ancient days. It was a chief port of Ceylon before the rise of Colombo. In the days of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon in the sixteenth and seventeenth century it was the most important town. It contains some beautiful old fashioned Dutch houses and fortifications.

Polonnarawa

This is the most interesting of the ancient ruined cities and was the seat of the Ceylon Governor from A.D. 771 to 1288. It attained its fullest development under Prakrambhau who, known in the Sinhalese history as the Maha Prakrambahu, was born in Ruhuna in the South to which the Sinhalese, weakened by the repeated invasions from Southern India, had retired. Ambition had stirred him early in life. "How can the sons of king like us who are endowed with courage and other virtues dwell in the borders of a kingdom such as this?" he expostulated.

He acquired a firm hold over the country, drove the invaders back to the North and succeeded in bringing the land under one canopy. With the double object of storing up food and filling the treasury, Prakrambhu decreed that not the least quantity of rain was to be allowed to flow into the ocean without profiting mankind, and that all the lands, excepting gold mines was to be converted into rice fields. Engineers under his commands, drained the marshes, and built dams and formed artificial lakes. The country that had been largely barren, became so fertile that people began to speak of it as a perpetual granary.

He lavished attention extending, beautifying and fortifying his capital. He built a winter palace seven stories high, containing a thousand chambers, with gates, doors, and indoors of gold. Another ruin with a great wealth of carving is the "Ragermaligave" supposed to be a select audience hall. Many ruins of public baths, containing water supply, controlled by sluices, are still met with in the neighbourhood.

Just in its vicinity another rock rises abruptly from the plain. The Sinhalese call it, "Sigiriya" the lion rock, because in the fifth century A.D. it was carved to look like a huge lion. Prince Kashyap seized the throne, imprisoned his father and finally cruelly killed him. But "Nemesis" soon overtook him. Afraid of the vengeance of his half-brother Moggannana, the parricide had retired to the rock-cut fortress of Sigiriya which he considered impregnable, Moggannana fled to Southern India, raised a mighty army and marched upon Sigiriya. In an evil moment Kashyapa ventured out of his lair and apprehending that the tide of battle had turned against him, took his own life. Thus was justice vindicated.

Ancient Architecture

Ceylon contains some wonderful monuments of the ancient architecture in her ruined and buried cities now claimed by the jungle. The impress of the old Aryan civilisation is clearly traceable Though overlaid by many layers of different hues, the substratum in Ceylon is typically Aryan.

Pillars play an important part in all the ruins. Most of the old ruins contain carving on an elaborate scale with rows of elephants, lions and grotesque dwarfs round them. No two figures are exactly alike. Abhaygiri Dagoba built by King Walagam Bahu in 87 B.C. is typical of old Ceylon Architecture. The Dagobas are huge hemispherical stupas and have the same significance as Pagoda, being derived from Sanskrit 'Datu' meaning a relic and Gabama, shrine.

Statues of Buddha and Jatak stories naturally from the basis of all architectural decoration, the Sinhalese being staunch Buddhists.

The g... ...onnast rwa architecture is Vata-dage, a circular buildin s... ... the last four of the twenty-eight Buddhas at each cardinal point. According to the Mahavansa, it was constructed by Parakrama Bahu though a portico was added later by Kirti Nissanka. It had four entrances approached by wide stone staircases with beautifully carved balustrades and guard stones rising from a circular platform with a seated Buddha. The rock-cut Shrines at Dambulla are also of great interest and remind one of the Karla and Ajanta caves. As in India the religious motif is the dominating feature.

The face of the hill is cut into chambers and lavishly decorated with statues of Buddha and his disciples and frescoes of religious significance telling various episodes of the life of the Great One complete the picture. Stirring events of the land's history, such as combat between King Dutta Gemenu and Elara are vividly portrayed on the walls.

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Tuberculosis

How It Spreads

I

We begin to-day a series of popular articles on Tuberculosis, which takes its toll by thousands in this country. These articles are written by an eminent medical authority, who has specialised in tuberculosis, and will prove helpful in taking precautions against and treatment for this dread scourge of mankind.

By "A PHYSICIAN"

THIS dreadful disease has been rightly called the worst scourge of mankind. It is worse than the worst of epidemic diseases, such as small-pox, cholera and plague. Again this disease is worse than any of the chronic form of diseases such as malaria, chronic dysenteries, chronic Bronchitis, asthma; chronic cardiac conditions and other chronic ailments of the human system.

The reason for the first is that those epidemics when they are raging wildly take away life instantaneously and are preventable when due precautions are taken both by the public as well as by the government authorities. The reason for the second is that though malaria and other chronic forms of disorders take away the lives of the people, they do not do so in the manner and method in which this white plague (Tuberculosis) does. The disease is so slow in every sense of the term that many even fail to detect it in early stages. It is a slow wasting. The term used for this dreadful disease is Phthsis, derived from Greek term "phthison"—to waste. We have equal equivalent in ayurvedic medicine derived from Sanskrit—called "Kshaya" which means wasting.

Koch's Discovery

Though the symptoms and signs of this disease were perfectly known and were clearly understood by the medical world in the days of Hypocrates, its origin and root cause were matters of speculation for a very long time. Some authorities attributed the excess of sexual life as the cause of it. Others maintained that the disease is hereditary in character and once when a particular family has fallen a victim to the disease all the descendants would suffer sooner or later from the same disease. This kind of speculation went on till Robert Koch, the distinguished physician of Germany, startled the world in 1882 A.D. with the announcement backed by extraordinary proofs that tuberculosis is caused by micro-organisms which are freely distributed in the air.

This learned doctor could demonstrate by staining them with extraordinary and difficult stains. Those bacilli are found in milliards in the sputum of the patients suffering from tuberculosis. He could also demonstrate by experiments done on animals that introduction of the sputum into an animal would cause the same type of disease which we are accustomed to notice in mankind.

The writer is not going into the details of description of the bacillus as this article is mainly meant for the general public and hence no useful purpose would be served by such description. It is enough to narrate here that the old orthodox medical world surrounding Robert Koch did not accept willingly his theory of bacterial infection of this monstrous scourge. But soon after Koch's discovery of tuberculous bacillus many eminent physicians and bacteriologists verified the statements made by Koch by various experiments. It was soon very firmly established and acknowledged by the world that tuberculosis is caused by the micro-organisms which were fully studied by Robert Koch.

Mode Of Infection

Having thus firmly established the infection theory it remained to clarify the mode of infection. The exact study of the method of transmission of the disease was very important from various points of view. It was very important from the view point of presence of disease in the community. It was also important from the view point of family relations and heredity. It has its importance in so far as it helps to remove the old stupid notions regarding the spread of the disease. Naturally, therefore, there arose a huge controversy focusing round this problem until some eleven years later when some of the fundamental principles regarding the mode of infection were settled. One has to admit that outline given below regarding the spread of infection is not the last say in the matter as some minute detailed points have yet not been finally settled.

In broad outline, the mode of infection takes place by four methods. The first two of these are absolutely important and the last two play so negligible a part that they can be totally ignored. The infection of tuberculous disease takes place by way of inhalation, ingestion, placental and inoculation.

As the last two have no significance, let it be dealt with summarily by saying that the placental infection takes place extremely rarely from the mother to the child in the womb if the mother is suffering from the very extensive disease. This is an extremely rare occurrence so rare as to be counted only on the finger tips. The next unimportant mode of infection is the innoculation, which is also extremely rare and occurs in cases of pathologists and other workers in the bacteriological department, who have to handle material full of tuberculous germs. Even at the risk of repetition, let it be said once again, that both these modes of infection play absolutely a negligible part.

As against these unimportant modes of infection, those to be mentioned now play a role of first class importance. Let it be remembered by the reader that the disease under discussion can be transmitted from man to man or from animal to man only by one of the two methods to be presently described.

Constant Danger

The mode of infection by inhalation is of first class importance. It would be a national service if the reader understands this particular method of spread of the disease. By inhalation, one understands, things transmitted by air and carried into the lungs where the inhaled air goes continuously 18 times in a minute. The tubercle bacilli are coughed out by milliards in the sputum of people suffering from the disease with cavities. These when spitted anywhere are mixed up with dust and fine particles of the dust are inhaled along with the air. In this way, in a big city almost every man might get a few tubercle bacilli introduced into his body system. But this statement need not frighten any reader as this infection is very small and the body has got sufficient immunity to locate this infection and thus prevent from being a direct danger.

But there is another important method of spread by inhalation. This is very serious as it is one of the most important method of spread of the disease direct from man to man. This method is the method of spray. The tuberculous patient constantly coughs and by forceful coughing sprays out minute droplets of sputum in the surrounding atmosphere. This atmosphere loaded with moist spray of the sputum is inhaled by the people in the vicinity of such patients. They thereby get a massive dose of the germs directly transmitted into their respiratory system. From what has been said above, it would be absolutely clear to the reader that result of this inhalation would depend upon so many other factors. Not that all the inhalation done in this way would be an absolute danger to the people but it would be in proportion to the vitality and age of the persons concerned on the one hand and the quantity of infection given out on the other.

Thus a small dose of infection spread in this manner would be a calamity to a child whose immunity is yet negligible and would be a victim to acute broncho-pneumonic type of tuberculosis and on the other hand the same dose would be of no effect to an old fellow who may be a constant companion to the patient.

It would be clear to the readers from what has been said above regarding the mode of infection by inhalation that it is the most important factor of spread of the disease. This being so it will be seen later on how important it is to have a clear idea regarding this factor that effective methods of prevention of the disease can be adopted.

Infection From Milk

There is yet another way of getting infection of tuberculosis introduced into the system. This is by the way of ingestion which means that tubercule bacilli can be swallowed with milk which is infected. This happens only when the milk is supplied from the cow or buffalo which is suffering from acute pulmonary tuberculosis. This seems curious but it is a fact that though no case of tuberculosis got by the nursing child of a very severe tuberculous mother has yet been recorded in literature, we have a large number of tuberculous children and adults who have got the disease by drinking milk of cows suffering from the disease. It is a very important factor of infection and in European countries it plays a very important part.

Fortunately for this country there is no tuberculosis of the cows and there is none of the buffaloes either. Another important point regarding this is the fact that Indian households, however so poor, rarely uses raw milk as food. In this country the people are accustomed to boil the milk before use. For these reasons there is no danger of tuberculosis spread by this method in this country.

To recapitulate what has been said above, one can say in a nutshell:

(1) That tuberculosis is never inherited in the sense that a child gets from mother or father by birth. It is never transmitted from either parent to the progeny.

(2) That the disease seen in the progeny of the parents suffering from tuberculosis is the result of constant infection given by the suffering parent to the children, who are in constant contact with them. There is every likelihood that if the children are removed from the suffering parent to a safe locality, the children born to these parents would not get tuberculosis.

(3) That the disease is spread from man to man only by inhalation i.e., by inhaling the polluted air and by direct spray or droplet infection.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Polish Army: A Powerful Force.—'News Paper heading.'

But what the sergeant wants is the "spit and polish" army.

"Words of doom:" "You're next" —when you're sitting in the dentist's waiting-room.

An optimist is he who thinks the details he encounters in life will take care of themselves.

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That Summer House Haven

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REWARD Rs. 100

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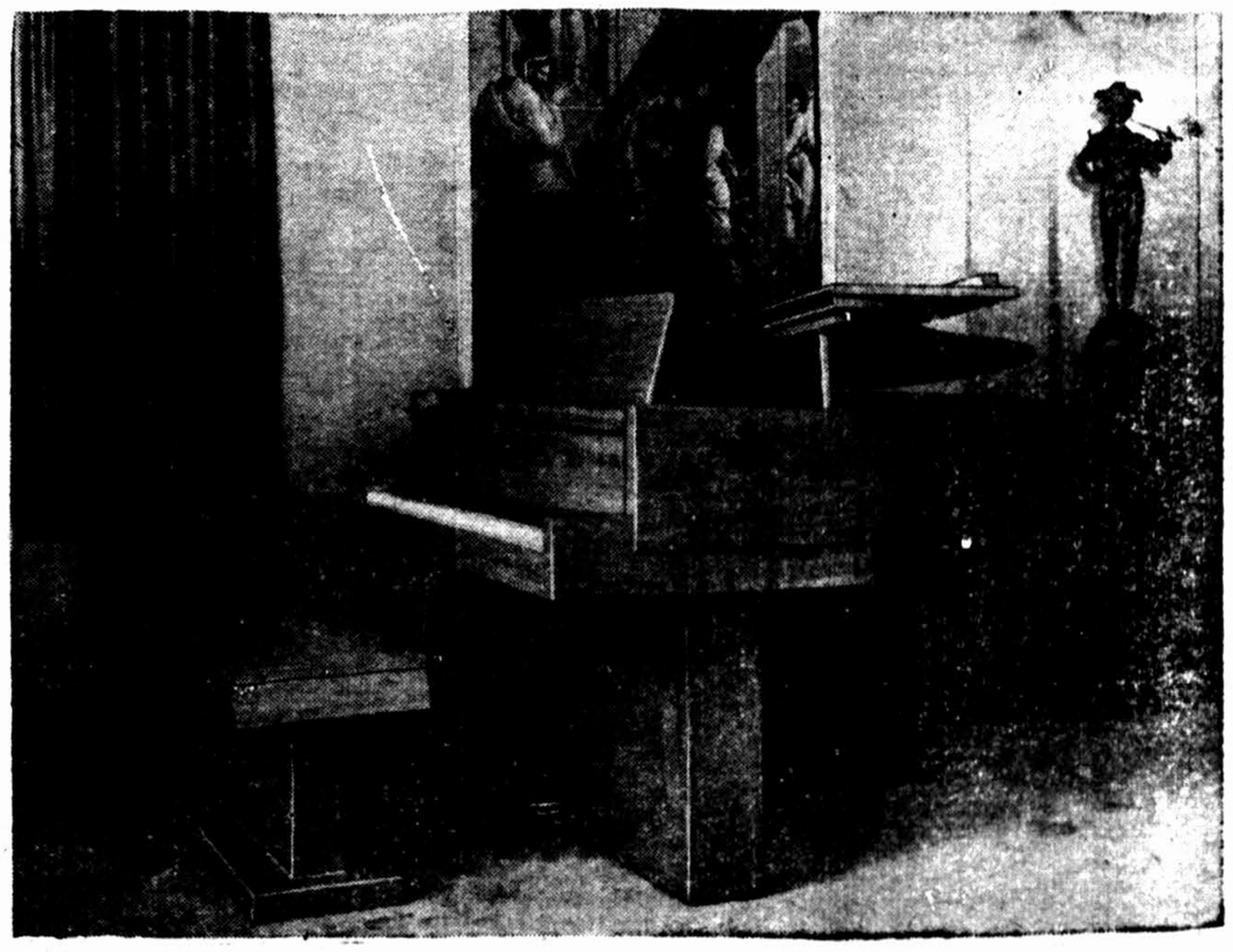

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The main principle adopted in the new amendment is to tax the income at source wherever it arises. As such the public should know what amount should be deducted. This book will be useful for deducting such tax.

The Gandhian Way

GANDHIJI NI SADHNA. By Ravjibhai Manibhai Patel, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad: with an introduction by Kakasaheb Kalelkar: pp. 480 price Re. 1/4-

This book is an important contribution to the Gandhian literature. I expect that in course of time it will be translated in various languages. The writer is a well-known worker of Gujarat. He had the unique opportunity of being a colleague of Gandhiji in South Africa. He had gone to South Africa independently as a small trader, but later on gave up that career to join the satyagraha movement there. He became an inmate of the Phoenix Ashram and was one of the 16 volunteers, with whose help Gandhiji launched his final satyagraha campaign there. In the book, the writer has faithfully recorded several incidents of Gandhiji's private and public life in South Africa, and his book is thus an important supplement to Gandhiji's Autobiography and the History of satyagraha in South Africa. He has also woven into his narrative some important private and public correspondence of Gandhiji.

The book literally means "Gandhiji's Preparation" —evidently, for fulfilling his greater mission in India. And it is so really. The student of psychology will trace the gradual evolution of the principles of satyagraha in Gandhiji's life. The writer has been unsophistically frank in his statements of facts. He has faithfully recorded the deficiencies also of the satyagrahis. Throughout the book, the author has so suppressed himself that if he had chosen not to disclose his name on the front page, it would have been difficult for the outside public to identify the exact writer.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar has graced the book with a fitting introduction.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

SELF-RESTRAINT Versus SELF-INDULGENCE: Part II. By Mahatma Gandhi; published by the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad. pp. 148; price Re. 1.

Gandhiji's views on sex are well-known. In 1928, he had written for "Young India" a series of articles on this subject, in which he denounced fervently and strongly all artificial methods of avoiding the natural consequences of sex-life, except through Brahmacharya. The articles were published in book-form by the Navjivan Press. Ever since then, Gandhiji has written off and on in the "Harijan" on this perplexing instinct of adult life. He has also at times referred to his personal experiences. This book is a collection of all such articles upto March 1939. Five of the articles are written by Mahadev Desai, being reports of important talks by Gandhiji on the same subject with prominent people.

Although the book is likely to provide a convenient handle to all those, who at present time derive pleasure in deriding Gandhiji and Gandhism, to a young man aspiring for a richer spiritual and purer sexual life, the book will provide a literature, which will have the effect of strengthening his will. In order to derive benefit from it, it must be read with a will to receive its ideas, instead of to resist them.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION

NAI-KITAB: (New Book) (A series consisting of an Urdu Primer and four Readers prepared and published by the Jamia Book Depot, New Delhi. Price of the full set Rs. 1/14).

With the advent of the new constitution and the formation of autonomous provincial Governments, an era of national reconstruction has started in India and among its main features are efforts made for spreading education and literacy among the masses. In such circumstances, it is but natural that such new books should be written as will fulfill the needs arising out of these new efforts. The number of Urdu books which could be used as readers for primary schools is by no means large and several of those now being used are too old and therefore not suited for modern requirements especially the peculiar needs of new teaching methods. Again they do not present the new outlook on life occasioned by the many political and social changes which have taken place in our country during recent times.

In such circumstances a new series of Urdu Readers suitable for the new ideals of education was a crying need and the Jamia Book Depot, attached to the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, which has to its credit the publication of the largest number of Urdu books for children, deserves to be congratulated for placing this new series of Readers before the public.

TOLERATION AND PATRIOTISM

This series consists of a Primer (Qaida) and four Readers meant for use as text books in the first four standards of a Primary school. A careful perusal of all the readers reveals the fact that these books have been prepared under a definite scheme. That scheme is to inculcate in the minds of the young readers a respect for all religions and to impress on them the fact that the entire human race is like a family and they should learn to respect the feelings of their fellow-beings. There is also a marked effort to impress on the young minds love of their country and the need to make themselves good citizens of this great and historic land. It is due to this definite idea that one comes across lessons depicting briefly the life stories of the founders of great religions like Budha, Krishna, Zoraster, Jesus and Prophet Mohamed. Similarly there are lessons on Indian nation builders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan and Hakim Ajmal Khan. Besides these there are several lessons from Indian history as also the histories of other nations which would definitely help to create a love for their own country in the minds of young children. Care is taken while selecting poetical passages and there are several songs which young children can learn to recite in chorus and thereby also learn the need and value of communal unity.

All this, however, does not mean that other subjects have not received the consideration due to them. There are lessons explaining scientific phenomena in very simple language, describing village life and giving useful information about various arts and crafts in our country. In fact taken as a whole children whether in villages or town will find most of the lessons dealing with things in their every day life.

Barring the Primer and the first book other books contain at the end of every lesson useful questions and exercises for work in the class room as well as outside.

SIMPLE LANGUAGE

All the books are profusely illustrated, some of the pictures being in multicolour.

The language throughout is simple and although it is Urdu, if any lesson is transcribed in Devnagri characters it can be understood by any Hindi knowing person without the least difficulty. In fact if the same matter is printed in Devnagri characters these books can serve the purpose of equally good readers for Hindi Primary schools just as they will do for Urdu schools in their present form.

The set deserves on its merits that it should be introduced as a Text Book and the various School Boards in the presidency will render a useful service if they select this set for introduction in schools under their control.

M. H.

A COURSE FOR LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

An introductory sales course for life insurance agents by Hargopal Singh Gaind, A.C.I.I. (Lond.), Insurance Consultant, Arya Nagar, Lucknow.

This is a small but very useful book published in connection with the selling of life insurance. The attention of the public has been drawn to life insurance particularly after the introduction by Government in the Assembly of the Insurance Bill.

Life insurance is, in fact, a growing business in our country as can be seen from the increasing amounts of new insurances that are being effected year after year. The business of life insurance is mainly introduced through the efforts of a canvasser or an agent. In order that the company and the assured may get good service, it is absolutely necessary that the agent should be a person thoroughly competent to do the work. A mere broker is not likely to be very useful to either side. Unfortunately, however, the people who have drifted into the line of life insurance agents are not fully trained to do the work. In our country, there is very little literature on the subject which could assist an agent for self-training, and there are no institutions which teach this subject: that is to say, 'The Subject of Canvassing Life Insurance'.

The new Insurance Act requires agents to take out licences. This is a good beginning. Unfortunately, however, the Act does not lay down any qualification for getting the licences. If that were done the agency force would have been trained in course of time.

The present book is a very welcome addition to the short list of books available on the subject. It gives all the informations that would practically be required by a life insurance canvasser, provided he can read English and understand it. In the small compass of about 150 pages the author has treated many useful points, necessary for the use of the agent. The subjects touched include "the principles of life insurance", the uses of life insurance", "the forms of life insurance", and also the practical notes about handling objections meeting them.

The book will be of good use to the insurance agent and the price of As. 14 is very reasonable for the information given.

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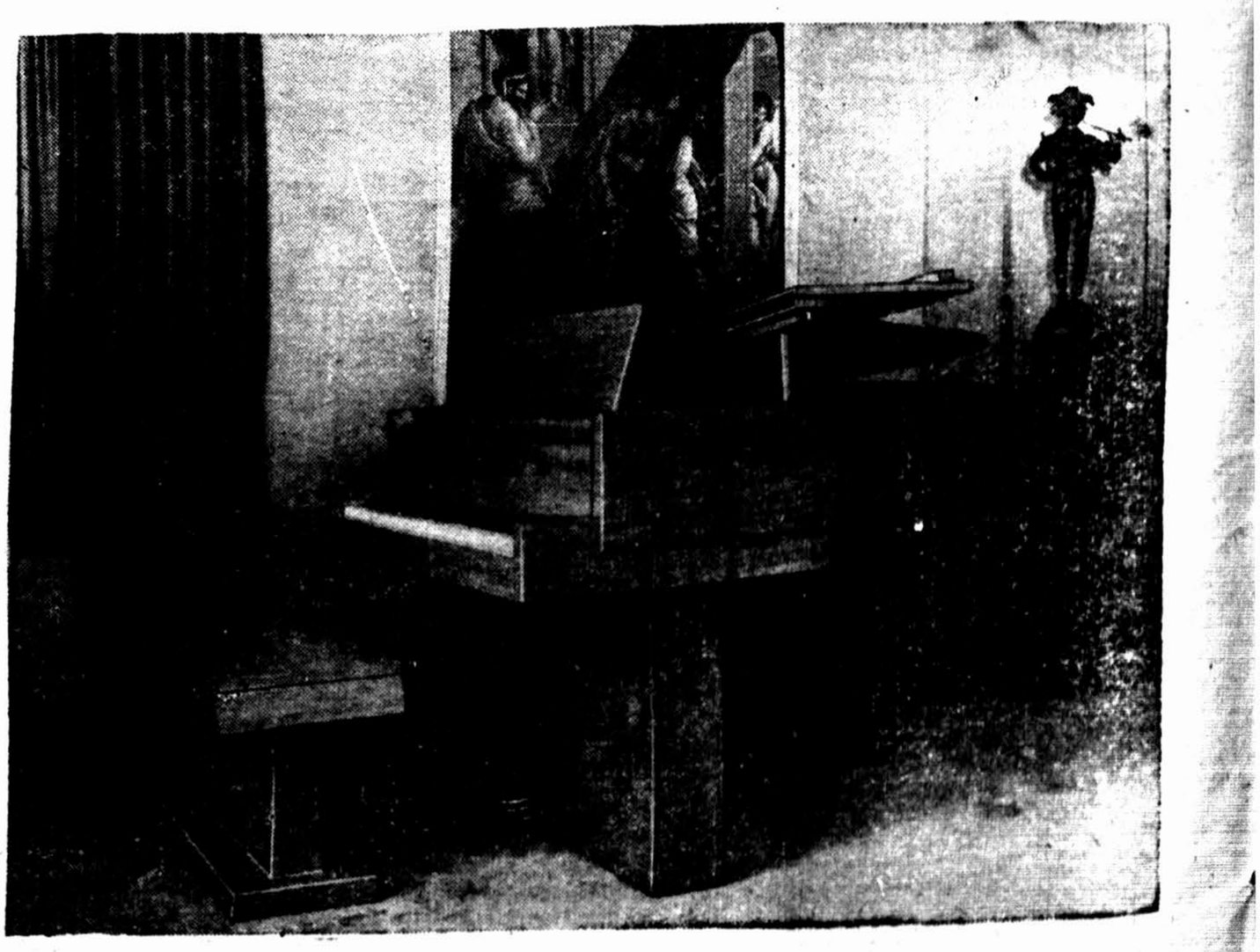

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INCOME TAX CALCULATOR, by F. X. Alphonso.

The introduction of a slab system from 'step' have increased complexity in computing the amount of Tax payable. In these circumstances a ready reckoner of such type would facilitate the working of the calculations.

The main principle adopted in the new amendment is to tax the income at source wherever it arises. As such the public should know what amount should be deducted. This book will be useful for deducting such tax.

The Gandhian Way

GANDHIJI NI SADHNA. By Ravjibhai Manibhai Patel, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad: with an introduction by Kakasaheb Kalelkar: pp. 480 price Re. 1/4-

This book is an important contribution to the Gandhian literature. I expect that in course of time it will be translated in various languages. The writer is a well-known worker of Gujarat. He had the unique opportunity of being a colleague of Gandhiji in South Africa. He had gone to South Africa independently as a small trader, but later on gave up that career to join the satyagraha movement there. He became an inmate of the Phoenix Ashram and was one of the 16 volunteers, with whose help Gandhiji launched his final satyagraha campaign there. In the book, the writer has faithfully recorded several incidents of Gandhiji's private and public life in South Africa, and his book is thus an important supplement to Gandhiji's Autobiography and the History of satyagraha in South Africa. He has also woven into his narrative some important private and public correspondence of Gandhiji.

The book literally means "Gandhiji's Preparation" —evidently, for fulfilling his greater mission in India. And it is so really. The student of psychology will trace the gradual evolution of the principles of satyagraha in Gandhiji's life. The writer has been unsophistically frank in his statements of facts. He has faithfully recorded the deficiencies also of the satyagrahis. Throughout the book, the author has so suppressed himself that if he had chosen not to disclose his name on the front page, it would have been difficult for the outside public to identify the exact writer.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar has graced the book with a fitting introduction.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

SELF-RESTRAINT Versus SELF-INDULGENCE: Part II. By Mahatma Gandhi; published by the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad. pp. 148; price Re. 1.

Gandhiji's views on sex are well-known. In 1928, he had written for "Young India" a series of articles on this subject, in which he denounced fervently and strongly all artificial methods of avoiding the natural consequences of sex-life, except through Brahmacharya. The articles were published in book-form by the Navjivan Press. Ever since then, Gandhiji has written off and on in the "Harijan" on this perplexing instinct of adult life. He has also at times referred to his personal experiences. This book is a collection of all such articles upto March 1939. Five of the articles are written by Mahadev Desai, being reports of important talks by Gandhiji on the same subject with prominent people.

Although the book is likely to provide a convenient handle to all those, who at present time derive pleasure in deriding Gandhiji and Gandhism, to a young man aspiring for a richer spiritual and purer sexual life, the book will provide a literature, which will have the effect of strengthening his will. In order to derive benefit from it, it must be read with a will to receive its ideas, instead of to resist them.

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION

NAI-KITAB: (New Book) (A series consisting of an Urdu Primer and four Readers prepared and published by the Jamia Book Depot, New Delhi. Price of the full set Rs. 1/14).

With the advent of the new constitution and the formation of autonomous provincial Governments, an era of national reconstruction has started in India and among its main features are efforts made for spreading education and literacy among the masses. In such circumstances, it is but natural that such new books should be written as will fulfill the needs arising out of these new efforts. The number of Urdu books which could be used as readers for primary schools is by no means large and several of those now being used are too old and therefore not suited for modern requirements especially the peculiar needs of new teaching methods. Again they do not present the new outlook on life occasioned by the many political and social changes which have taken place in our country during recent times.

In such circumstances a new series of Urdu Readers suitable for the new ideals of education was a crying need and the Jamia Book Depot, attached to the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, which has to its credit the publication of the largest number of Urdu books for children, deserves to be congratulated for placing this new series of Readers before the public.

TOLERATION AND PATRIOTISM

This series consists of a Primer (Qaida) and four Readers meant for use as text books in the first four standards of a Primary school. A careful perusal of all the readers reveals the fact that these books have been prepared under a definite scheme. That scheme is to inculcate in the minds of the young readers a respect for all religions and to impress on them the fact that the entire human race is like a family and they should learn to respect the feelings of their fellow-beings. There is also a marked effort to impress on the young minds love of their country and the need to make themselves good citizens of this great and historic land. It is due to this definite idea that one comes across lessons depicting briefly the life stories of the founders of great religions like Budha, Krishna, Zoraster, Jesus and Prophet Mohamed. Similarly there are lessons on Indian nation builders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan and Hakim Ajmal Khan. Besides these there are several lessons from Indian history as also the histories of other nations which would definitely help to create a love for their own country in the minds of young children. Care is taken while selecting poetical passages and there are several songs which young children can learn to recite in chorus and thereby also learn the need and value of communal unity.

All this, however, does not mean that other subjects have not received the consideration due to them. There are lessons explaining scientific phenomena in very simple language, describing village life and giving useful information about various arts and crafts in our country. In fact taken as a whole children whether in villages or town will find most of the lessons dealing with things in their every day life.

Barring the Primer and the first book other books contain at the end of every lesson useful questions and exercises for work in the class room as well as outside.

SIMPLE LANGUAGE

All the books are profusely illustrated, some of the pictures being in multicolour.

The language throughout is simple and although it is Urdu, if any lesson is transcribed in Devnagri characters it can be understood by any Hindi knowing person without the least difficulty. In fact if the same matter is printed in Devnagri characters these books can serve the purpose of equally good readers for Hindi Primary schools just as they will do for Urdu schools in their present form.

The set deserves on its merits that it should be introduced as a Text Book and the various School Boards in the presidency will render a useful service if they select this set for introduction in schools under their control.

M. H.

A COURSE FOR LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

An introductory sales course for life insurance agents by Hargopal Singh Gaind, A.C.I.I. (Lond.), Insurance Consultant, Arya Nagar, Lucknow.

This is a small but very useful book published in connection with the selling of life insurance. The attention of the public has been drawn to life insurance particularly after the introduction by Government in the Assembly of the Insurance Bill.

Life insurance is, in fact, a growing business in our country as can be seen from the increasing amounts of new insurances that are being effected year after year. The business of life insurance is mainly introduced through the efforts of a canvasser or an agent. In order that the company and the assured may get good service, it is absolutely necessary that the agent should be a person thoroughly competent to do the work. A mere broker is not likely to be very useful to either side. Unfortunately, however, the people who have drifted into the line of life insurance agents are not fully trained to do the work. In our country, there is very little literature on the subject which could assist an agent for self-training, and there are no institutions which teach this subject: that is to say, 'The Subject of Canvassing Life Insurance'.

The new Insurance Act requires agents to take out licences. This is a good beginning. Unfortunately, however, the Act does not lay down any qualification for getting the licences. If that were done the agency force would have been trained in course of time.

The present book is a very welcome addition to the short list of books available on the subject. It gives all the informations that would practically be required by a life insurance canvasser, provided he can read English and understand it. In the small compass of about 150 pages the author has treated many useful points, necessary for the use of the agent. The subjects touched include "the principles of life insurance", the uses of life insurance", "the forms of life insurance", and also the practical notes about handling objections meeting them.

The book will be of good use to the insurance agent and the price of As. 14 is very reasonable for the information given.

K. C. D.

A Page For Women

Careers For Women

Indian Girls Have Begun To Take Up Jobs, But, As Yet, Their Main Career Is—Marriage

By K. H.

CAREERS for women in India are still not as popular or as fashionable as they are in the West. A great many girls do take up a sort of career or rather a job these days, but it is through necessity more than the love of the work. Hence, most careers have an abrupt ending when one contemplates marriage.

In England when women first started to work in offices and shops, they did so with a sense of guilt. They dressed dowdily so as not to attract attention and hurried to and from work hoping not to meet anyone they knew. In these days it was not considered 'nice' of young well-brought-up girls to work, unless they were financially forced to do so. Public opinion was very much against the girls who worked and any sort of public life was absolutely taboo, the popular opinion being, that no girl could make a good wife who had other interests outside her own home!

Changing Views

In India to-day, there is a similar feeling, though much less than it used to be five or ten years ago. Those girls who have to work for a living are not always approved of by the older generation. The feeling is, however, gradually waning, for the modern Indian girl has proved her worth not only as a very competent worker but as a far better specimen as wife and mother than her prototype was.

When women started to take up jobs in England, regardless of conventions, those whose ultimate goal was marriage had to be very demure and ladylike, for they could not afford to get "a reputation" and so risk their chances of matrimony! The same is true of the Indian girls who have dared to defy age-old customs and challenge ancient traditions by seeking economic independence. A little boldness or ultra-modernism, gain, for them the reputation of being frivolous and immoral.

But there were other kinds of Englishwomen also—those who scorned all things feminine as a handicap to progress—who walked, talked, and behaved in rather a mannish way regardless of all criticism. They despised marriage and had only one aim in view—to make the world fit for working women to live in with equal rights with man. This type was an ardent and zealous worker who took her job seriously, for to her as to a man it was a career to see through to the finish, and which did not end with matrimony..

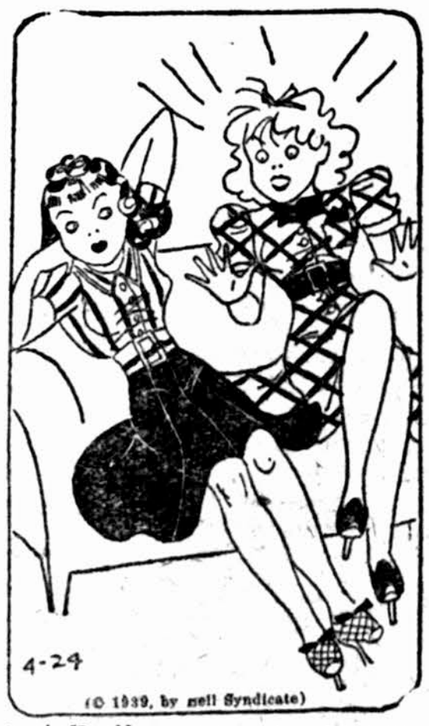
These were the suffragettes who fought and suffered so that the women of to-day might hold their own in every sphere of life, side by side with their men.

Proud Legacy

So in England and Europe to-day, to work is no longer something to be ashamed of, and girls of all classes earn their own living. The difference is that in the old days they went dowdily dressed, slinking away to their work with a sense of gilt—and to-day young women go to work neatly and smartly dressed in clothes that do not hamper them in their work, with self-confidence and pride. Diligent, competent and conscientious, they more often than not prove themselves invaluable to their work and their superiors.

This is true of the Indian girl, too, but even now in India a majority of girls do not take up a job to make a career out of it. If they have such an ambition it is a rare thing indeed. Most well-to-do girls take up jobs as a means of filling in time, or merely to assert their independence. Others have to, to keep body and soul together, but both have only one ultimate aim—marriage, and as soon as they are married, the work often fails to interest them, till perhaps a much later date.

There are, however, a fair number of women who not only take up careers but wish to make a success of them. To these women, as to men marriage is but an incident which need not interrupt a career! It is these women who by their creative work will hand down legacies of which posterity shall be proud.



A talkative woman accomplishes nothing more than using up her own energy and burning up everyone else's patience.

Newest Trend In Neckwear

A touch of daintiness around your neck adds charm and attractiveness. There are dresses and blouses which lack just such a collar. It takes no time at all to make one and they are in fashion again. You will enjoy making this collar especially when you can have it in any colour.

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STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

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SENTINEL

KRISHNAMURTI ON HIMSELF

II

(The following authentic report of a talk given by Mr. J. Krishnamurti in Latin America, issued by the Treasurer of the Star Publishing Trust, Hollywood, California, is published in this journal through the courtesy of the Trust, with whom rests the copyright.)

In this brief introductory talk, before answering some of the questions that have been put to me, I want to express some ideas which should be thought over with critical intelligence. I do not want to go into details but when you think over what I say and carry it out in action, you will see its practical importance in this world of cruel and terrifying chaos.

The first thing we have to understand is that as long as there is a distinction between the individual and the group there must be conflict, there must be exploitation, there must be suffering. The conflict in the world is really between the individual who is seeking fulfilment, and the group. In the expression of his unique force as an individual, he must inevitably come into conflict with the many, and this conflict only increases the division between the two. The mere superficial imposition of the one upon the other or the extermination of the one by the other, cannot rid the world of exploitation and repressive cruelties.

True Distinction

So long as we do not understand the true relationship between the individual and the group, and his true function among the many, there will be a continual warfare. To me, this distinction between the individual and the group is artificial and untrue, though it has assumed a reality. So long as we do not truly understand how the consciousness of the group has come into being and what is the individual and his function, there must be a continual friction.

Before answering the questions, I want to try to explain what I mean by the individual. The group consciousness is but the expansion of that of the individual, so let us concern ourselves with the thought and action of the individual. Though what I say may appear new to you, please examine it without prejudice.

The individual is the result of the past, expressing himself through the present environment; the past being the inherited, the incomplete, and the present, that which is created by incompleteness. The past is nothing but incompleted thought, emotion and action; that is, thought, emotion or action conditioned and limited by ignorance.

To put it differently, if a person has developed a certain background through traditions, through economic environment, through heredity, through religious training, and is trying to express himself through the limitation of that background, naturally then his actions, thoughts and feelings must be limited, conditioned. That is, his mind is perverted, twisted by his past, and with that limitation he is trying to meet life and understand its experiences. So ignorance is the accumulation of the results of action through the many hindrances whose significance the individual has not wholly understood. These hindrances have been built up by the mind for its self-protection.

Freedom From Past

Each one is constantly seeking and creating security for himself, and therefore his whole reaction to life is one of continual self-defence. As long as the mind and heart are seeking measures to protect themselves through defensive ideals and values, there must be ignorance, which prevents the mind from acting fully, completely, and so it develops its own particularity which we call individuality, and which must inevitably come into conflict with the many other individualities. This is the fundamental cause of suffering.

Now, to me, the true significance of individuality consists in freeing the mind from this past, from this ignorance with its limiting environment. In this process of liberation, there is born true intelligence, which alone will free man from suffering, from cruelties and exploitation.

So when the mind is free from the habit and the tradition of seeking and creating values for its self-protection, through accumulation, which is ignorance, and meets life completely, utterly naked, free, then only is there the lasting discernment of that which is true.

Question: Is it possible to live without exploitation, individual and commercial?

Krishnamurti: Most of us are carried away by the mere sensation of possession. We desire to acquire, and therefore we begin to accumulate more and more, thinking that through accumulation we shall find happiness, security. As long as there is accumulative and acquisitive desire, there must be exploitation; and we can be free from that exploitation only when we begin to awaken intelligence through the destruction of self-protective values. But if we try merely to discover what our needs are and limit ourselves to those needs, then our life will become small, shallow and petty. Whereas, if we lived intelligently, without self-protective accumulation, then there would be no exploitation, with its many cruelties.

To try to solve this problem by merely controlling man's economic conditions or by mere renunciation, seems to me a wrong approach to this complicated problem. It is only through the voluntary and intelligent understanding of the futility and ignorance of self-protectiveness, that there can come the freedom from exploitation.

To awaken intelligence is to discover, through doubt and questioning, the true significance of the values which we have acquired, of the traditions, whether religious, social, or economic, which we have inherited or have consciously built up. In such questioning, if it is real and vital, there is the intelligent discovery of needs. This intelligence is the assurance of happiness.

Question: Should we break our swords and turn them into plough-shares, even though our country is attacked by an enemy? Is it not our moral duty to defend our country?

Krishnamurti: To me war is fundamentally wrong, either defensive or aggressive. The system of acquisitiveness on which this whole civilization is based must naturally create class, racial, and national distinctions, leading inevitably to war, which you may call offensive or defensive according to the dictates of commercial leaders and politicians. As long as this exploiting economic system exists, there must be war; and the individual who is faced with the problem of whether he shall fight or not, will decide according to his acquisitiveness, which he sometimes calls patriotism, ideals, and so on. Or, understanding that this whole system must inevitably lead to war, he, as an individual, will begin to free himself intelligently from this system. And this alone is to me the true solution.

Wrong Question

By our acquisitiveness we have built up through the many centuries this crushing system of exploitation which is destroying all our sensibilities, our love for one another. And when we ask. "Should we not fight for our country, is it not our moral duty?" there is something inherently wrong, something fundamentally cruel in the very question itself. To be free from this extreme stupidity—war—man has to re-learn to think from the very beginning. As long as humanity is divided by religion, by sects, by creeds, by classes, by nationalities, there must be war, there must be exploitation, there must be suffering. It is only when the mind begins to free itself from these limitations, only when the mind pours itself into the heart, that there is true intelligence, which alone is the lasting solution to the barbaric cruelties of this civilisation.

Question: How can we best help humanity to understand and live your teachings?

Krishnamurti: It is very simple: by living them yourself. What is it that I am teaching? I am not giving you a new system, or a new set of beliefs; but I say, look to the cause that has created this exploitation, lack of love, fear, continual wars, hatred, class distinctions, division of man against man. The cause is, fundamentally, the desire on the part of each one to protect himself through acquisitiveness, through power. We all desire to help the world, but we never begin with ourselves. We want to reform the world, but the fundamental change must first take place within ourselves. So, begin to free the mind and heart from this sense of possessiveness. This demands, not mere renunciation, but discernment, intelligence.

Question: What is your attitude towards the problem of sex, which plays such a dominant part in our daily life?

Krishnamurti: It has become a problem because there is no love. Isn't that so? When we really love, there is no problem, there is an adjustment, there is an understanding. It is only when we have lost the sense of true affection, that profound love in which there is no sense of possessiveness, that there arises the problem of sex. It is only when we have completely yielded ourselves to mere sensation, that there are many problems concerning sex. As the majority of people have lost the joy of creative thinking, naturally they turn to the mere sensation of sex, which becomes a problem eating their minds and hearts away.

Environment

As long as you do not begin to question and understand the significance of environment, of the many values which you have built up about you in self-protection and which are crushing out fundamental, creative thinking, naturally you must resort to many forms of stimulation. From this arise innumerable problems for which there is no solution except the fundamental and intelligent understanding of life itself.

Please experiment with what I am saying. Begin to find out the true significance of religion, of habit, of tradition, of this whole system of morality that is continually forcing, urging you in a particular direction; begin to question its whole significance without prejudice. Then you will awaken that creative thought which dissolves the many problems, born of ignorance.

Question: Do you believe in reincarnation? Is it a fact? Can you give us proofs from your personal experience?

Krishnamurti: The idea of reincarnation is as old as the hills; the idea that man, through many rebirths, going through innumerable experiences, will come at last to perfection, to truth, to God. Now what is it that is reborn, what is it that continues? To me, that thing which is supposed to continue is nothing but a series of layers of memory, of certain qualities, certain incompleted actions which have been conditioned, hindered by fear born of self-protection. Now that incomplete consciousness is what we call the ego, the "I". As I explained at the beginning in my brief introductory talk, individuality is the accumulation of the results of various actions which have been impeded, hindered by certain inherited and acquired values, limitations. I hope I am not making it very complicated and philosophical, I will try to make it simple.

When you talk of the "I", you mean by that a name, a form, certain ideas, certain prejudices, certain class distinctions, qualities, religious prejudices, and so on, which have been developed through the desire for self-protection, security, comfort. So, to me, the "I", based on an illusion, has no reality. Therefore the question is not whether there is reincarnation, whether there is a possibility of future growth, but

(Continued On Page 42)

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Strange Love Of A Refugee

He Loved And Lost—Loved Again And Lost By His Own Indiscretion—Can You Blame Him?—Read And Judge!

(RECORDED BY DR. ARTHUR R. S .ROY, Ph. D., D. Litt).

THE story I have set down here I solemnly declare is the truth. Every fact, every emotion described is absolutely true. Carefully I have scrutinised and weighed every word to strip it of any shadow of untruth. Every word, from the first to the last is the shadowless truth. Only the names in the story are changed and I have used a 'nom de plume' for although a naked soul has been bared for judgment, it is not necessary for the world at large to know the identity of that agonised soul nor of the intense personalities connected with it.

To understand the story that follows, I must go back to the days of my youth. When I was a student at one of the Universities of the European Continent I met a girl, a fellow student from Russia. Let us call her Feodora, though that was not her name. She was beautiful in body and form, her eyes were particularly beautiful and expressive and her voice was musical. But even more beautiful than her body was her mind, which was deep and broad unsually logical, permeated by a feminity that was at once gentle and sweet, and in spite of all her calmness she was possessed of emotions, which at times could be vibrant and fierce. She had the strong brain of a man, the quick intuition of a woman, the bright intelligence of an unusual person and withal the charming personality of a graceful woman. We agreed to live together without marriage. It was nothing unusual among students, many of whom lived with other girl students. We learnt to love each other passionately and sincerely. We were inseparable. We studied together, each helping the other. We took our amusements together and everywhere we went together. We shared our lives in every way and thus for three years of unalloyed happiness we lived an ideal life as man and wife. Into the details of those three joyous years I need not go; suffice it to say, that no two human beings could have been better suited to each other, and no two persons could have lived happier together. Neither of us thought of going through the marriage ceremony. In the long years afterwards I often regretted it, for then I might not have lost her. But, we were too happy to think much of such conventionalities. We loved each other so much and were so sure of each other. Once we did say, that if a child came we would be married to make it legitimate according to the law of the country. She did not care. She was too logical and intelligent to belong to any church or creed; but she was never-the-less deeply religious and sometimes I wondered how religious she was. Neither of us cared for conventions, both of us were thinkers too independent to care for mere customs, dogmas and authority in such matters. I write all this lest some one might think ill of my beloved—not to defend her. No woman could be more chaste, cleaner or purer. If fault there was, it was mine; for had I asked her, she would have married me. But we both felt that we were too proud to stoop to the conventional as a sop to public opinion.

A Pact

When we first decided to live together, when we yet were not too sure of each other, we made a pact that if at any time one desired to leave the other, no question was to be asked, no explanation to be given, no persuation to be used, no sentimentality to be exhibited. She had insisted on this pact, but in the years that followed we were so rapt in each other that we forgot it.

One day after three years of this life, she received a letter from home. She opened and read the letter but did not pass it to me to read as she always did. We had no secret between us. She sat a long time in silence looking through the window with the letter open in her hand. Suddenly she rose, put on her hat and said "I shall be back in an hour or two." I said nothing as I thought she had received some bad news and had gone out to gain control of herself before speaking. I busied myself though I felt anxious.

That night after supper she asked, "Dearheart, do you remember the pact we made?" and passed to me the slip of paper on which the pact was written and which we had both signed. I read it again and laughingly ask? "What about it?"

In low tones she replied "Dearheart, the time has come to enforce the pact. I am going back to Russia."

I could not fully realise the implications of her answer but I was stunned. A thousand questions rose in my mind but the pact bound me in silence. After a few minutes I gulped and asked "When are you going?"

She stifled a sob and replied "In three days." Then she turned away as her shoulders shook with convulsive, stifled sobs. I ran to her and silently put my arms around her shoulders and held her close to me. That was all I could do as I dared not speak lest I should break down.

That night neither of us dared to meet each other's eye or speak We were both seeking control. It is no easy matter to break up the ideal association of three such joyful years in so sudden a manner. Silently we went to bed and for the first time in three years she did not pull my arm to pillow her head on it and nestle close to me. I lay very still and so did she. But neither of us slept. After a time when she thought I slept, she kissed me gently on my forehead and caressed my hair—since that time I do not like any one to touch my hair. Then she sat up and cried gently and silently. For a long time I lay still but I could not bear to see her crying so long and I too sat up and put my arms around her. Impulsively she turned to me and buried her face in my shoulder and sobbed like a little child. I simply held her close, but could not speak. She held by the pact as she gave no explanation, so I was forced to keep to my part of the contract. She cried herself to sleep in my arms and then I gently laid her down and on my arm she slept as usual—exhausted. I have described this night to show that she also did not want to leave me.

Farewell

It is not necessary to describe the misery of the following three days, each hour of those last three days is scared to me; and through the years that followed I went over them hour by hour to find a clue to her decision to leave me. Every minute of those three days we spent together. Neither of us could bear the other out of sight. But she never wavered from the terms of the pact. At last came the parting—the most poignant memory of my life. On the platform, suddenly she kissed me passionately, thrust me aside and ran into her compartment. We dared not speak lest we break down. We never even said "Goodbye." Often I wonder had we lost control, one of us, if we had broken the

(Continued On Page 35)

ODD SPOTS

A Mystery River

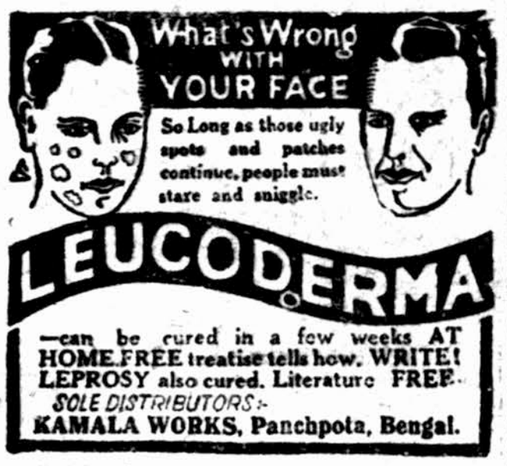
In many parts of the world there are disappearing rivers and lakes. Some drain away during drought, others sink into subterranean caverns when the water level in the latter falls below a certain level through syphon action; but there is in England an odd river which disappears for an unascertainable reason.

It is the Misbourne, in Buckinghamshire. In 1937 it went dry for six months after having been running for several months, though previously to that it had vanished for no less than three years. In March, 1936, it vanished just outside Chalfont St., Giles, and the bed was dry for two miles, despite the fact that there was plenty of water at points quite close to it, and the neighbouring wells were unaffected.

On January 10, 1937, the Misbourne suddenly began to run again and in a few hours was running as naturally and as ordinarily as any river, and giving no signs of ever having dried up.

Like most rivers which behave in this odd fashion, the disappearances of the Misbourne are said to portend national crisis or disaster; and a local legend says that, if the river ceases to flow for three successive summers it will never flow again.

Geologists have failed to explain the mystery of the Misbourne, and local farmers have had to fall back on their own theory, which is that the river seeps away through the innumerable rabbit holes in the warrens which abound in the vicinity.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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS — MADRAS M. L. A.'S FOR H. S. A. — MADRAS P. P. ASSOCIATION BEGINS TO DISINTEGRATE — WINDFALL FOR U. P. H. S. A. —OFFICIAL MAGAZINES OF THE NATIONAL HQ. — HUGE H. S. A. RALLY AT AMRITSAR — E. P. BEGINS TO DWINDLE IN THE PUNJAB.

The National Council met at *Allahabad* on the 13th of May. Dr. Kunzru opened the sessions with an appeal for larger funds for the National Headquarter. An important point in his address was his smashing rejoinder to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan who levelled unnecessary charges against the H.S.A. Dr. Kunzru opined that the Punjab was not likely to be misled by any propaganda of the Punjab Prime Minister.

The chief resolution of the National Headquarters conferred upon the Punjab the honour to hold the All-India Scout Mela this year at Amritsar. It is hoped that large contingents of boy and girl scouts will prepare to attend the first and most historic gathering after the inauguration of the H.S.A. The National Organising Commissioner, together with the Provincial Council of the Punjab will make all arrangements for the thousands of boys and girls of India who will go on a pilgrimage to the land of Sir Douglas Young.

During the last twenty years Indian scouts and guides have been bled white by the sales department of the Imperial Headquarters of both the Associations. Indians were even prohibited from manufacturing badges in India. The National Council has entrusted the National Headquarters to speedily organise a manufacturing, distributing and sale agency Speaker after speaker condemned the purchase of non-Indian articles for the use of Indian Scouts. It was also pointed out that with the tremendous spread of the national movement, individuals are arising to profiteer by the Scout Movements. It was necessary in the interests of the scout movement to eliminate private profiteering and the entire profits ought to go towards the expenses of the National and Provincial headquarters. The National Headquarter will in the first instance direct its energies towards the production of cheap scout literature, badges and awards, belts, lanyards, whistles, scarfs and if possible the manufacture of leather articles. Then later on more articles of the uniform and camp equipment will receive attention.

Miss Muriel Lester addressing the Hindusthan Scouts at Amritsar. She appealed to all boys and girls to flock under the banner of Hindusthan Scouts.

The National Council passed the annual budget for the coming year for the National Headquarter.

The arrangements for the nation wide organisation of the Girl Scout Section of the H. S. A. are completed. Women members from every Province are now added to the General Girl Scout Committee, and before this could meet in July four ladies were elected to the National Executive Council.

The report of our National Organising Commissioners activities was strikingly different from these of the B. P. National Commissioner during the year. His work was honourable and constructive, Pandit Bajpai visited C.P., U.P., Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Bihar and Madras. He conducted a unique two-months training camp at the National Headquarter. On his old and responsible shoulders has fallen the lot of organising the entire Rural Development programme of the U.P. Government.

Two Girl Scouters camp were held at Madras and Nagpur.

The National Scout Festival of the H.S.A. was gloriously celebrated by almost all the Provinces.

An Appeal

The following appeal has been issued to the Madras public, signed by forty members of the Legislative Assembly representing almost all the Districts of Madras. It has already been reported by us that that twenty-two D.L.Ds. and six municipalities have passed a resolution in favour of the H.S.A. The appeal runs as follows:

"We have been watching for the last two years, the controversy in the Boy Scout Movement arising out of the statement made by Lord Baden Powell on Indian character, and had hoped that unity will be effected between the two associations, so that there could be established one movement to which we can admit our boys and girls.

Now that it is found such unity is difficult to achieve, we, who are interested in imparting proper scout training and in educating our boys and girls to become patriotic citizens of our Motherland, feel that the Hindustan Scout Association satisfies all the requirements of a truly Indian National and All-India Scout Organisation and, therefore strongly support the Madras branch of the Hindustan Scout Association and appeal to the public, educational intitutions, Local bodies, and other non-official agencies to accord their full support to the Hindustan Scout Association and give every encouragement to raise scout groups, both for boys and girls, under its auspices throughout the Presidency."

The old and memorable method of breaking up the B. P. Movement limb by limb by causing the disaffiliation of Local Associations and the resignation of scouts, so extensively practiced in Bombay, C. P., U. P., Bihar and the Punjab has now begun in Madras. The first blow has been struck by the B. P. Association of Coimbatore. The following report is taken from the Hindu of Madras:

The District Council of Coimbatore has passed the following resolution:

"Since the Provincial Association has decided to join the All-India B. P. Association at Delhi, the District Scout Council has in continuation of the attitude already expressed . . . no other course than to disaffiliate itself from the Provincial Association and join the Hindustan Scout Association. The old B. P. Commissioners now become Commissioners of the H. S. A.

Amongst those present at the meeting of the National Council of the H. S. A. at Allahabad was Mr. Ratnasabhapati, the erstwhile Provincial organiser of the B. P. Association in Madras. He has now resigned from the Provincial B. P. Council together with his colleague and co-Provincial Organiser Mr. Ramanathan. Both of them have been appointed joint Provincial Organising Commissioners of the Madras Provincial H. S. A.

Windfall For H. S. A. In U. P.

The U. P. Government has entrusted the complete organisation of Rural Reconstruction

(Continued On Page 34)

At the Amritsar Rally: Dewan Chamanlal, M. L. A., receiving the Scouts' salute.

Dewan Chamanlal addressing the Scouts of the H. S. A.

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India Could Do With More Telephones

Contrast Of Bombay And Calcutta With Stockholm

SIMLA, May 18.

That India has a considerable leeway to make in becoming telephone minded is shown by the comparison of figures of different countries. During the period 1936-38 the number of telephones in Sweden increased by about 160,000 to nearly 800,000 or 12.7 instruments per hundred inhabitants. This is the highest figure for Europe calculated per capita. Sweden is followed by Denmark and Switzerland. In the larger cities of the world, Washington and San Francisco have about 37.4 and 37 instruments per hundred respectively, while the Swedish capital of Stockholm, having the third place, has 34.8. These figures refer to the beginning of 1937 and at the end of 1938 Stockholm had 36 per hundred.

Taking the figures of India, the total number of Government telephones in the whole population of 352,000,000 is 30,300 and the company telephones 77,000, making a total of 107,300, working out 3 per thousand of the population. There are 440 exchanges under Government and 23 under companies. Considering only the telephones in large commercial towns like Bombay and Calcutta. Calcutta has 23,500 connections and Bombay 21,243 including the Island of Salsette, to which could be added 156 departmental telephones giving a total of 21,399. As the population served from Calcutta is 1,250,000, we get a percentage of 1.88 and Bombay with a population according to the 1931 census of 1,335,396 gives us a percentage of 1.50, a striking contrast to the 36 per hundred of Stockholm.

In spite of the present position being as above, the telephone system in India has made considerable progress since 1925. Up to the end of 1924-25 there were 14,800 telephones connected only to government-owned exchanges in India. Since then they have gradually gone up by leaps of two thousand and three thousand every year till in 1936-37 they reached the figure of 29,000—nearly double that of 1924-25.

The mileage also of the local telephone wires went up from 1,02,100 miles in 1925-26 to 1,28,100 miles in 1935-36 and the trunk mileage from 12,618 in 1924-25 to 56,100 in 1935-36. The number of exchanges in India in 1925-26 was only 313 as compared with 571 today.

AUSTRALIA SENDS SURFERS TO HAWAII

First International Surf Games

Sydney, AUSTRALIA.—A surfing match between Australia and America will be held at Honolulu in July. A team of surf life-savers will go to Honolulu to meet American and Hawaiian champion surfmen.

They will compete against each other in the water, on surf-boards in Australian surf-boats, in Hawaiian canoes, and the Australians will demonstrate the surf rescue system evolved here.

Hawaiian preparations aim to make this first Pacific Surf Games the most colorful sporting contest of the year.

Hawaii is also arranging to send a return American team to Sydney for a second Pacific Surf Games early next year.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS AIR PILOTS

Acute Shortage Of Flying Instructors

(Australian Press Bureau.)

Sydney, AUSTRALIA.—Australian aircraft operators are facing a serious shortage of pilots with sufficient experience to take command of modern, twin-engined transports, says the avitation correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Rival Companies are bidding keenly for the services of pilots with 2,000 to 3,000 or more hours in the air in charge of Douglas and Lockheed air liners.

Aircraft operators in England, Europe, and the East are looking for experienced men. Some of them are prepared to pay as high as dol. 150 a week. A number of Australian pilots have been attracted by the higher remuneration offered abroad.

Acute shortage of flying instructors also exists in Australia.

AUSTRALIA OPENS VAST LANDS

200,000 Square Miles In Northern Territory

(Australian Press Bureau)

Canberra, AUSTRALIA.—Huge areas of grazing land, estimated at more than 200,000 square miles shortly will be thrown open for development as a result of the Commonwealth Government's decision announced by the Northern Territory Administrator to lift the embargo imposed in 1933 on the granting of pastoral leases in the territory. This decision, which is a major step in implementing the recommedations of the Northern Territory Investigation Committee, will give a fillip to the development of the territory.

FISH CHARMED BY BAGPIPES

Or Did They Prefer To Die?

(Australian Press Bureau.)

Sydney, AUSTRALIA.—Tom Mackay, drum major of the Highland Pipe Band, claims he charms fish with bagpipes. He said that recently with other members of the band he was having a barren day's fishing from the rocks at Kilcare.

To fill in the time he had a little bagpipe practice. Within 30 minutes, to the strains of Maids of Kintail, 20 fish were caught, one weighing 50 pounds.

Mackay said some time ago, when playing the pipes along the banks of a small creek, he saw half a dozen reptiles with their heads above the water swaying to and fro. There were following in the direction he was walking.

Danger Ahead For 'Forward Bloc'

Jawaharlal's Warning To Subhas

Rajkot Episode And Mahatma's Action: Why Nehru Kept Quiet

LUCKNOW, May 27.

In continuation of his article to the "National Herald" under the caption "The A.I.C.C. and after" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes:

Subhas Babu's step in forming a 'Forward Bloc' is an understandable corollary to what has happened, yet it is not necessarily a desirable one, for there are obvious dangers involved in it. It is, so far as is known at present, a negative grouping, an anti-bloc, whose sole binding cement is dislike of, or Opposition to, the individuals or groups that control the Congress to-day. There is no positive policy based on definite principles except a desire to ginger up them generally. There is no restriction which might keep out elements which, politically or otherwise, are undesirable. The doors of the 'bloc' are wide open and it is evident enough that a very miscellaneous company are likely to find shelter in it. We have had and have plenty of trouble in the Congress itself with the adventurist and opportunist elements that have crept in. Long tradition and the inherent strength of the organisation keep them in check to some extent and we are now thinking of devising rules to control them still further.

DANGER AHEAD

But in a new organisation or grouping without this tradition and checks without any clear principles and ideology, such adventurist and opportunist elements will find full play, and might even, under cover of fine phrases, play a dominating role in it. It is quite possible that Fascist and communal elements might also enter its folds and seek to exploit it to further their animus against the Congress and its anti-Fascist policy. Now will Subhas Babu deal with this situation when it arises? We must remember that fascism grew in Europe under cover of radical slogans and popular phrases.

It will be easy for fascism to function under cover of our nationalism and yet to give a wrong and dangerous bent to it. Already we are told that nationalism is in essence of racialism and therefore we must lay stress on the idea of our race and a hostility to other races. That has not been the nationalism under which we have grown up. Take another aspect of the question. Our war resistance policy is of vital importance to us. It has been adopted because of our love of freedom and democracy and our insistence on Indian Independence. Now that very policy might be given a twist and made to fit in with Fascist desires. The Fascist Powers would very much like India to be a thorn in the side of England when war comes, so that they might profit by the situation we create. There is nothing that we would dislike so much as to play into the hands of the Fascist Powers just as we dislike being exploited by Imperialist Britain. Our anti-war policy must therefore be based on freedom and democracy and opposition to Fascism and Imperialism. And yet with a little twist it might well be turned into a pro-Fascist policy.

OUT OF TOUCH WITH REALITY

These are some of the dangers of the 'Forward Bloc.' It is a little difficult to consider it positively as no clear indication of its policy is available. The only attempt to develop a definite policy, so far as I know, has been made by Shri M. N. Roy in a series of able speeches and articles. Do his views represent the policy of the 'Bloc' or do they, at any rate, influence this policy considerably? These views, whether one agrees with them or not, represent a certain definite outlook and programme which is clearly at variance with anything we have done so far and which means a complete break with the past. I do not agree with this general outlook and approach and I think that it is utterly out of touch in the reality in India to-day. It is of course at variance with the Tripuri resolution which calls for no break of general policy. It does not fit in with what Subhas Babu has said about his own approach to present-day problems.

NO BREAK WITH PAST

It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of Shri M. N. Roy's proposals here. The point is that they constitute a complete challenge to much that the Congress has stood for these many years and if accepted, must mean a break-up of the Congress as we know it. That may or may not be desirable, but at any rate let us know what the implications are. I want many changes in the Congress but I think that they should grow organically from our past work and should not involve too much of a break. We must recognise and appreciate the great value of what has already been done and built on these foundations. Any attempt to act otherwise will certainly lead to complete disruption of our movement for freedom and the probable ascendency of reactionary elements. Conditions in India are plain enough for us to learn from them. The recent history of Europe has a lesson for us which we cannot ignore.

INOPPORTUNE TIME

There is one other aspect of the

(Continued on Page 31)

CABINET CRISIS IN BURMA

Commerce Minister's Challenge To Premier

RANGOON, May 27.

A Cabinet crisis in Burma that is brewing is indicated by a letter submitted to H. E. the Governor to-day by the Hon. U. Tun, Minister for Commerce, declining to accept Premier U. Pu's suggestion that U. Tun should resign his portfolio.

In the letter, U. Tun says: "As my supporters and well-wishers have advised me against tame submission to selfish pressure, I hope Your Excellency will excuse me if I with due respect take the alternative of letting the Premier surrender his Ministry. They are all of the opinion that it is necessary to resist such pressure in order to uphold my character and reputation as a public man".

U. Tun claims that he helped to stabilise the Government at the critical moment and alleges that the Premier is "subject to outside influences".

He adds: "If U. Pu maintains that he can have a majority without my support, he should advise His Excellency to summon a special session on the House of Representatives and try to prove his strength."

It is reported here that U. Tun's resignation will be followed by "surprising developments" and Tha U. Tun and his supporters will join the opposition.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO LEAVE RAJKOT ON JUNE 1

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 27

Mr. Chhelshankar Dave, ex-Police Commissioner of Junagarh State is starting today to take charge of Bhawnagar State Police Commissionership. Owing to ill-health Mr. Virawala is leaving Rajkot today for Natwarnagar. During his absence the college Principal Dr. Dave will take charge of the Committee's Presidentship.

Gandhiji is leaving Rajkot on June 1.

700 German Refugees Reach Havana

HAVANA, May 27.

Seven hundred German refugees arrived aboard the Hamburg-America liner "Saint Louis," which is remaining in mid-harbour, while the authorities consider the granting of permission to land.—Reuter

Miss Tombat Sushila Rao who has stood first in the B.Sc. (Honours) examination of the Madras University.

RUIKAR RELEASED

Rajnandgaon State Tactics

RAJNANDGAON, May 27.

It is reliably understood that Mr. and Mrs. Ruikar (who were arrested yesterday for defiance of the State ban) were escorted to the Dak bungalow at Dongargaon and kept there the whole day and later in the evening they were taken by a State police officer to Bagnadi on the border of the State and then they were released.

No definite news is to be had here about the whereabouts of Mr. Ruikar and his wife since their release.

WORKERS DEMAND

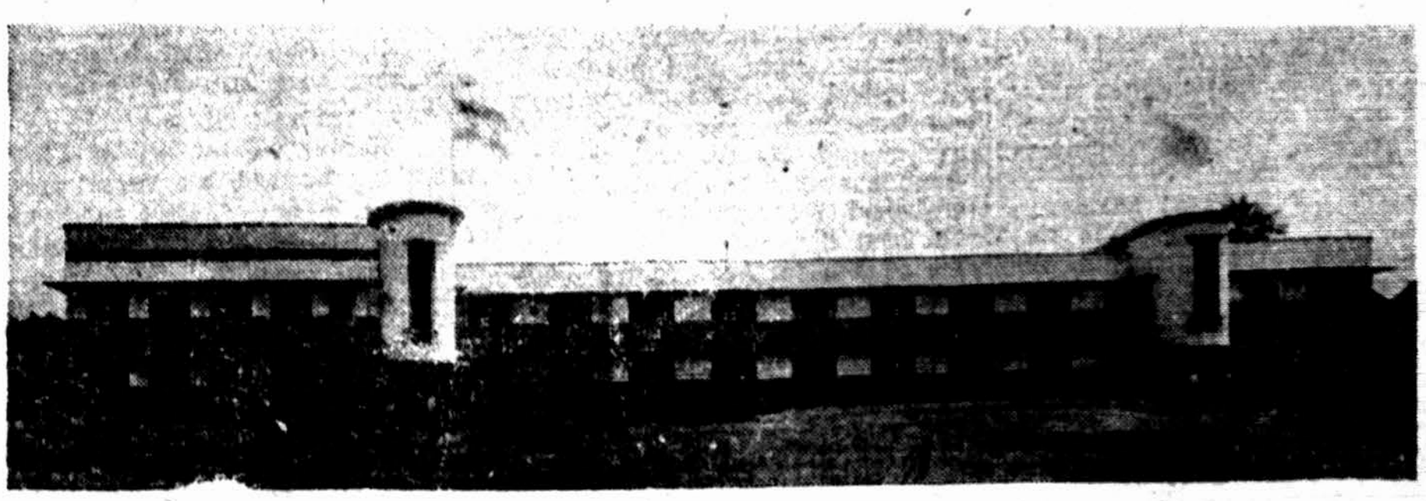
Three thousand operatives of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mill at Rajnandgaon resorted to a sit-down strike this morning in order to register their protest against Mr. and Mrs. Ruikar's arrest but two and half hours later, on being assured by the Mill authorities that Mr. and Mrs. Ruikar had been released last night off Dongargaon, the strikers resumed work.—A. P.

SISTERSHIP TO 'NORMANDIE' IN 1940

Laying Down Of New Ship With 32 Knots Speed

PARIS, May 27.

The Minister for Mercantile Marine, M. Chippedelaine has announced the laying down, for 1940, of a sistership to s.s. "Normandie," named "Bretagne." The new ship will be of the same dimensions as the "Normandie," but with greater speed—32 knots.—Reuter.



The new building of the Gokalibai High School on Dadabhai Road, Vile Parle, which is to be opened by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p. m. He will also unveil the bust of Seth Punamchand Pitamber on the same occasion.

Kher Hopes To Start Military College Soon

Ideal Of Young Germans For Indians To Copy

Bombay Prime Minister Sees Vision Of United India

"Whatever you may think of Hitler, the present day Germany and the Nazi cult, one thing you have to admit is that he has turned a vanquished nation once again into a conquering, if not a victor nation; and what helped him most to bring about this regeneration was the new spirit he infused into young Germans, men and women, by taking up their physical, moral and intellectual instruction with a well-defined objective, and conforming it to a well-planned model. The virtues of discipline, self-sacrifice, service to fellowmen, patriotism and orderliness are necessary for any band of people exerting to attain an ideal. I have every hope that the men and women who will go out of the portals of this Training Institute for physical education will have imbibed these ideals, and will live up to them when they return to their respective corners of this country."

In words to this effect, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, addressed the batches of young men and women who underwent the first long-term and short-term training courses in physical instruction. Mr. Kher referred to the shy young girls as they were when they first came to the institution and the hardened, disciplined, healthy women he saw in their lovely blue pyjamas and white blouses after a short stay at the institution. The way in which he brought out the contrast sent up a peal of laughter from the concourse of about 1,000 men and women who went to Kandivli from the city and suburbs to witness the closing ceremony of the Institute for the first year.

ACCOUNT OF INSTITUTE

The Premier was received by Mr. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Joseph, Principal of the Institute, Swami Kuvalanda, President of the Physical Education Board and others. Mr. Grieve read the report of the working of the institute. There was room for 100 students in the long-term course, while there were now 79 men and 10 women. In the short-term course of three months, there were 174 men and 20 women.

The site for the institute was the old development area full of hills and wood,—230 acres in all. This was levelled and made fit for use and semi-permanent structures were erected through the co-operation of the P.W.D. and the students under training. Education in both theory and practice was being imparted.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROGRAMME

After the reading of the report was gone through, a programme of March-past, Pole-drill, Flag-drill, Lathi-play, Relay-races, Wrestling, Zumma and Jiu-Jitsu, Fancy-marching, Folk -dancing, Boxing, Lezim, pyramids, Cymbal-drill and mass activity was gone through. These feats which lasted for about two hours were very much appreciated and cheered from time to time.

VISION OF UNITED INDIA

The Prime Minister, while rising to address the gathering was visibly moved. He said his heart was too full to permit him to make a connected speech. He said that the evening's demonstration filled him with hopes of a bright future for India. With such men and women as he saw before him to spread the message of Service, Sacrifice and fellow-feeling among the various castes, communities, sects and classes of India, he saw the vision of a united and prosperous India. He soon hoped to have a college of military education started in this province.

BAN ON DRINK

Referring to what Hitler had done for Young Germany, he wanted all present to note that he had tabooed beer and smoking for young Germans. He wanted them to be slender and fit, swift as greyhounds, tough as leather and hard as steel. He had no hesitation to place that ideal before Indian boys and girls, and he exhorted them to attain all these qualities and press them into the patriotic service of their fellowmen. He offered his congratulations to all, and paid a tribute to the Principal of the Institute, Mr. Joseph, and his staff, for their splendid work.

PROGRESS OF INSTITUTION

Mr. Kher went on to say that the T.I.P.E. was a pet institution of his Physical Culture, was his special hobby and he never dreamt about three years before that he would be in charge of the Presidency's Education, and that he would get an opportunity of putting into effect some of his ideas about physical training. Early in 1938, he appointed the Physical Training Committee and as soon as he got the report he hurried to translate its recommendations into practice. The result was the Institute, whose first closing year, they were celebrating that evening. He thought the site among wood and hills was simply ideal and the work done on it during the last nine months exemplary. He invited every one to see things for himself or herself and get convinced of the utility of the institution.

FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

He was glad to see that during the year that a fairly good library in physical education was developed, important athletic equipment had been purchased and initial steps for equipping a laboratory had been taken. A large enough dining hall to accommodate all the students, a store-room for equipment a sick-room and dispensary block were some of the further requirements. He hoped all those would be added in the coming year.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Many distinguished people had visited the Institute during the year. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay were among them. All the ministers of the Bombay Cabinet, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, Rajaratna Prof. Manikrao and General Nanasaheb Shinde of Baroda were among the others who visited the Institute. Mr. B. G. Kher had visited it several times and took personal interest in it.

Mr. Joseph, Principal of the Institute, thanked all those present and made special mention of the presence of Prof. Manikrao. The gathering dispersed at 9 p.m.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS URGED

Khilafat Conference Resolution On Palestine Betrayal

During its second nocturnal session on Saturday the Bombay Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Muhammadali Road, passed five resolutions.

Begum Muhammadali presided and several thousand Muslims attended.

The first resolution condoled the deaths of the Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali and Irfan and some other leaders of the Khilafat movement. It declared that the deaths of these leaders were not only an irreparable loss to India but to the whole Islamic world.

RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE

The second resolution which dealt with the Palestine problem, recorded the sense of the Conference which was definitely against the present policy of the British Government with regard to Palestine as indicated in the recent White Paper.

The resolution warned the Colonial Secretary that Indian Muslims would not remain quiet until the Arabs were granted Self-Government. It also congratulated the Arabs on the heroic fight they were showing to the Mandatory Power and the sacrifices they had made. The sympathies of Indian Muslims were with the Arabs in their struggle for freedom. The resolution recommended, (a) Boycott of British goods, (b) Monetary help to Palestine and (c) Stoppage of Recruitment of Muslims in the Army.

The third resolution requested Muslims to refuse to help Government in case of a war.

Muslims were advised to refrain from joining the Indian Army and rendering any other kind of assistance to the British Government.

EDUCATION FOR MUSLIMS

A Resolution regarding the inadequacy of the Government of India Act and others on primary education, physical culture, and adult education for Muslims were also passed. A resolution urged the Government of India to publish all their notifications and circulars etc., in Urdu newspapers and also to give them advertisements.

A legitimate percentage for Muslims in the service of Government was demanded.

The last resolution declared the policy of the Khilafat Conference which stood for complete independence for the country, and appealed to the Muslims to make all possible sacrifices for its attainment. It also desired the Muslims to unite for the cause of the Khilafat.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Addressing the audience the President eulogised the services rendered by the Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali and Irfan to the Khilafat movement. The Begum Sahiba exhorted the Muslims to compose their differences and consolidate their strengtn.

Prayers were then offered for the departed souls of the leaders of the Khilafat.

Mr. Kutbudin who spoke next gave a detailed account of the struggle of the Arabs in Palestine. He pointed out how the Arabs were ousted from their homes to accommodate international Jewry.

NEW ONE ANNA FUND

The speaker announced a new one-anna fund to be started by the Khilafat Committee and appealed to the Muslims of Bombay who numbered over two lakhs to contribute to it.

The Conference will continue for two more nights when several other resolutions will be discussed.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 27.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin 310 miles away from Calcutta was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 9 hours and 17 minutes (Indian Standard Time) on Saturday, May 27.—United Press.

KHER TO TOUR PALGHAR TALUKA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, will leave Bombay on Monday morning to tour Palghar Taluk. He will visit Palghar, Vada, Manor, Kambadgaon and Bhoisar and return to Bombay the same evening.

ENROLMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE

Sir John Anderson Satisfied With Response

LONDON, May 27

Sir John Anderson, speaking at Glasgow, said that the number enrolled for civil defence—well over a million—had reached the figure the Government had set out to achieve.

The magnificent response bore comparison to the response the country made in the early months of the great war. The distribution of those enrolled was not yet right. There were many gaps in particular services still to be filled. Vast quantities of equipment, including hundreds of millions of sandbags and fifty million gasmasks had also been secured.—Reuter.

Italian Legionaries In Spain

ROME, May 27.

The departure of Italian legionaries in Spain has been postponed until May 31, according to the 'Giornale d'Italia'. They are leaving behind all the war material with the exception of some aircraft which will be brought back early in June after a farewell ceremony to the Legionary air force whereat a number of Generals will be present.—Reuter.

Document Of Only 400 Words

British Proposals To Soviet Govt.

LONDON, May 26.

Important stage in efforts to establish peace front against aggression was reached to-day with despatch to British Ambassador in Moscow of British proposals to Soviet Government. The proposals of which general outline had already been communicated to Moscow have been drafted in the light of conversations which during the past ten weeks have been proceeding in London, Moscow, Paris and more recently in Geneva.

Sir William Seeds has been instructed to present them to Soviet Foreign Minister at the earliest possible opportunity and it is expected that some days will elapse before Soviet Government has completed its examination of them.

Other Governments concerned including Polish Government have been kept informed through diplomatic channels of views of British Government and the proposals have the entire approval of French Government.

Pending Moscow examination of the document which is understood to run to about 400 words no further development is expected but it is probable that on his return from Geneva next week, the Soviet Ambassador, M. Maisky will discuss with the Foreign Secretary certain outstanding matters regarding the proposed agreement.

Meanwhile Lord Halifax has left London for Yorkshire where he will spend week-end. He will as usual maintain a close contact with the Foreign Office during his absence from London.—Reuter.

Voroshiloff Invited To British Army Manoeuvres

LONDON, May 27.

Marshal Voroshiloff Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Army has been invited to attend British army manoeuvres this year.—Reuter.

FAVOURABLE BUDGET PROSPECTS

LONDON: May 26.

Some general observations on budget prospect were made by the Chancellor of Exchequer during last night's debate in the House of Commons on second reading of the Finance Bill which was carried.

Suggestions which had been made that the military training proposals announced the day after the budget statement might throw out his calculations were not justified as he had them thoroughly in mind in his budget speech. There were good reasons for hoping that they would still be able to keep within the sort of limits he had in mind. At any rate, the year's requirements ought not to be greatly in excess of figure he named.

He took the view that there was reasonable ground for the hope in the light of the general trend of recent days in diminution of unemployment which, he hoped, would be found to be continuing that the revenue yield would be favourably influenced by those facts and the budget out-turn might show surplus available for covering the further supplementary estimates.—B.O.W.

Canard About Federal Premiership

Pt. Jawaharlal Repudiates Sir Ziauddin's Story

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: May 27.

A controversy of serious and unusual nature has arisen between Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed alleges that Congress has decided upon acceptance of the Federal Scheme and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to be the first Premier of new Federated India, which Pandit Nehru characterises as a "mischievous lie."

Sir Ziauddin wrote a letter in the "Leader" under the caption Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Khare.

In the course of this letter Dr. Ziauddin stated that the Congress was not a democratic party but its decisions were dictated by a few individuals. It was as much a bureaucratic as the British Government whom the Congress always condemned. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose advocated, in Dr. Ziauddin's opinion, democratic form of Government and he was opposed to dictatorship and imperialism practised in the name of democracy.. Sir Ziauddin further said that it was astonishing that the Congress condemns dictatorship in Germany but welcomes it in India.

The second point that Sir Ziauddin raised was the Congress attitude towards the Federation. He thought that Gandhiji and the Congress leaders were going to accept the Federation. Dr. Khare's statement made it quite clear that Gandhiji accepted the federation not only in principle but in details.

Regarding Congress leaders' opposition to the scheme he thought their opposition always meant acceptance of the scheme.

Then Sir Ziauddin made the following staggering statement regarding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru "It is now a well-known secret that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been offered and accepted the Premiership of Indian India in the new Federation. His change of front from Communist to constitutionalist and from irresponsibility to sobriety lends support to rumour."

Sir Ziauddin went on to say that in the entire drama of the Rajkot episode only the interlude was intended to divert attention of his (Gandhiji's) critics from the main issue to subsidiary points and terrify rulers to nominate persons of his liking to the Federal legislature ensuring his majority.

"Mischievous Lie"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who returned here yesterday after several days' absence, has contradicted Sir Ziauddin's statement about himself as "mischievous lie". He repudiates the allegation that he was offered and accepted the Federal Premiership. Pandit Nehru wants to know from Sir Ziauddin what justification he has for making this charge against him.

"Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's conception of public life may be that of market place of buying and selling of trading in honour and truth and principles but may I beg of him to confine that conception to those from whom he has derived it and not to extend it to them whom he does not know", says Pandit Nehru by way of indignant retort. Pandit Nehru further challenges Sir Ziauddin Ahmed's other statements regarding Congress as "fantastic."

With other insinuations, however re refrains from dealing at length at present. The controversy aroused great public interest and interesting developments are expected.

GRANDI ATTACKS FRENCH PRESS

Speaks Of "Poisonous Newspapers" And Sacrosanct Rights In Tunisia

PARIS, May 27.

A speech by Signor Grandi in which he vigorously criticised the French Press has evoked considerable comment in Paris newspapers. The speech which was delivered on Thursday afternoon at the Italian Embassy in London in the presence of the German Ambassador, on the occasion of the celebration of the signature of the German-Italian Pact, was not published in London but was given prominence in the Italian press.

DECENCY UNOBSERVED

"L'Orde" declares that it is the duty of an Ambassador to avoid all public expression of political opinion in the capital where he resides. Sgr. Grandi did not observe this traditional decency.

Newspapers generally agree that Sgr. Grandi spoke on the Duce's instructions.

"SUMMER MADNESS"

Signor Grandi's speech is published in all newspapers. According to these accounts, he is reported to have said "there is still in Europe and beyond Europe much summer madness which has been let loose to save old injustices together with fresh mistakes and fresh abuses of power. In France these days poisonous newspaper and political polemics really overstep all bounds of toleration. We will not forget that Fascist Italy has found herself up against the political action of the French Government—an enemy direct or indirect but always the same."

"SACROSANCT RIGHTS" IN TUNISIA

Sgr. Grandi also spoke of Italys "sacrosanct rights" in Tunisia.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROPOSALS

Text Delivered To M. Molotov

MOSCOW, May 27.

Sir W. Seeds and M. Payart were with M. Molotov, for over an hour, when they called at the Kremlin and delivered the text of the Anglo-French proposals for a three power pact.—Reuter.

Facilities For Undergraduates To Conclude Studies

LONDON, May 27.

The Ministry of Labour announces that undergraduates affected by the Military Training Act will be permitted to postpone training until not later than a month after the conclusion of their studies.—Reuter.

Salazar's Declaration Welcomed

Chamberlain's Personal Message

LONDON, May 27.

Personal message which as stated in Commons this morning has been addressed by Prime Minister Dr. Salazar Portuguese Prime Minister in following terms:

I have read with liveliest satisfaction Your Excellency's declaration in Assembly on 22nd May on the subject of ancient alliance which unites our two countries and I wish to thank Your Excellency for this clear and unequivocal statement of Portuguese policy which has been received with the warmest approval in this country and cannot but form valuable contribution to cause of world peace.

"Sentiments expressed by Your Excellency are heartily reciprocated in this country and His Majesty's Government will I hope have early opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of Your Excellency's declaration."—Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT THE ROCKIES

BANFF SPRING, May 27.

After early tea and light breakfast in a luxurious hotel where they are resting. Their Majesties spent the morning driving to the heart of the Rockies while members of the Royal Party went walking and fishing.

To-morrow Their Majesties will leave for Vancouver where a hearty welcome is being prepared. Kilted scots, highland pipers and dancers will line the Royal route with many other nationalities, including twenty thousand Japanese while the Chinese have already begun celebrating in China town.—Reuter.

First Stage Of Royal Tour Ends

CALGARY, May 26.

Alberta chiefs of Indian tribes in full regalia mixed with cowboys and cowgirls in a crowd of 2,00,000 to welcome Their Majesties who arrived at 10 P.M. (G.M.T.) from Medicinehat, marking the end of the first stage of their transcontinental tour. Their Majesties are proceeding to-night to Banff where they will be resting to-morrow.-

On their way here Their Majesties saw some of the greatest wonders of Canadian scenery as the train entered the Rockies through the "Gap"—two vertical walls of dizzy height capped by snow.

Before leaving Calgary Their Majesties made an unscheduled halt at an Indian encampment where they were received with an astonishing demonstration of loyalty by chiefs and their squaws who spontaneously broke into the national anthem.—Reuter.

Majesties Reach Banff

BANFF, May 27.

Their Majesties arrived at 02-30 G.M.T.—Reuter.

King In Alberta

BANFF (ALBERTA), May 27.

Their Majesties arrived here from Calgary at 02-30 G. M. T.—Reuter.

The marriage of Mr. Jayantilal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pranjiwandas Tarachand Shah with Kumari Vilasprabha Shroff, M.A., was celebrated at Rambaug. C. P. Tank, on Saturday.

'ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

Motion Picture Congress Misses Art

FILM INDUSTRY OBLIVIOUS TO ART — AUTHORS AND ARTISTS NOT DREAMT OF — DISTINCTION OF AN ALL-INDIA FILM — TRAVELLING TALKIES SHOULD HAVE EDUCATIVE VALUES — ARCHITECTURE OF INDIAN CINEMA-THEATRE — "PYGMALION" SATISFIES AUTHOR'S CONDITIONS — EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART IN LONDON— LEONARDO DA VINCI.

By D. G. VYAS.

The Silver Jubilee of the Film Industry marked the inauguration of the new era of its progress and prosperity. The development of an art or industry depends upon its proper organisation. Cine-art is a happy combination of both and, therefore, demands sound and systematic organisation, of which the first session of the Motion Picture Congress should be regarded as an initial stage.

Interests Represented

The sectional conferences of the exhibitors, distributors, technicians, artistes, journalists and educational films represented various aspects of the industry. Though the film-industry is predominantly artistic, it has been found to be painfully oblivious to art, because the apparently comprehensive programme for the celebration of the jubilee missed art—the corner-stone of the industry.

Omission Of Art

Safeguarding the various interests represented in the industry, co-ordination between the producer, distributor, and the exhibitor and amelioration of the condition of technicians, and artistes are important factors, and the consideration of the same by the industry cannot be disputed, but at the same time the omission of art by it in spite of its constant exploitation cannot be overlooked.

Important Resolutions

But, art did peep over the horizon of the Congress. Mr. S. Satyamurty's reference to the high place due to fine arts in the life of the country and to the great and glorious future of the Indian talkie stressed, in unequivocal terms, the importance of art in the film-industry. It is gratifying to note that the resolutions pertaining to the establishment of a central art-academy technical institute, research institute and laboratory were adopted by the Congress

Self-Made Men

Cine-technicians, who are the people not known to the public, received their legitimate credit from Mr. Chandulal Shah, the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The contributions made by these self-made men to the growth of the industry to its present height are not difficult to estimate, but the future of the industry demands thorough training on their part. The leaders of the film-industry should, therefore, evolve a scheme for the establishment of a technical institute and should secure the co-operation of and recognition by the Government.

Amenities Of Artistes

Cine-artistes form a class which captures the eyes of the public.

Their conference was pre-eminently occupied with the questions of privileges and amenities. They certainly need better facilities of working and a training centre too. The industry ought to envisage the necessity of providing both in order to ensure its efficiency and excellence.

"HOMEWARD BOUND."
(By Syt. Kantilal B. Kapadia)

Art Above Everything

Mr. Sohrab Mody's advocacy of uplifting the standard of art ought to appeal to every artiste. The resolution impressing upon artistes to keep the ideal of art above everything is highly commendable. Art is the best qualification of an artiste and the best of it will entitle him to a better social position and will also elevate the level of art in the film-industry.

Art-Conference

The development of art in the film cannot be achieved without the urge on the part of the producers towards assigning prominence to it in the industry. The protagonists of the scheme of the celebration of the jubilee did not realise the importance of an art-conference. Consultation between literary scholars, painters, sculptors, architects, musicians and dancers on the artistic aspect of the film would have been an asset to the growth of the industry. Will the second session of the Congress at Calcutta include art as a main item for discussion?

Least Known Person

Since art was missing the story-writer was also missing. He had to be satisfied with his insular and isolated position in the industry. The theme of a film is the production of his creative genius, but in spite of it he is the least known person and receives the negligible share from the income yielded by the film based on his story. The producer should be in constant search of writers and should also be liberal in appreciating their services. Mr. B. V. Varekar, who has advocated the organisation of authors, has revealed the fact that the voice of the story-writer is very frequently drowned by the director.

Omniscient Director

But is every director an omniscient authority on literature and art and, therefore, qualified to dedicate his terms to authors? Some of the Indian film gives the reply in negative. The Hon. Mr. Munshi's view that the directorship requires first class literary and histrionic talent is worthy of consideration by the producers. The director should be a literary person, connoisseur of different arts and conversant with the various technical processes involved in the production of a film. Over and above that he should have keenness to raise the artistic level of the film.

All-India Film

The desirability of films Indian in themes and sentiments cannot be too strongly emphasised. The producer should note that every film that is Indian in production, cast, or theme is not genuinely Indian unless it is saturated by the spirit of Indian art and life. The production of at least one all-India film in a year should depict Indian life in its true perspective. Such a film will be worthy of exhibition abroad and will disillusion foreigners who look upon India as a land of uncivilised people. Any film, which is a travesty of Indian art and life, should be debarred from being exhibited in as well as outside India.

Modern Trend

The scope of the literary material required for films is unlimited. Its intelligent exploitation will raise the standard of the industry and will render it truly representative of India. The modern trend of aping foreign stunt-pictures should be deprecated as it betrays the lack of originality on the part of the producers and perverts the taste of the patrons.

Travelling Talkies

The problem of travelling talkies deserves careful consideration by the producers. Films to be exhibited in the rural areas should have more educative values and should not distract the villagers from their ideal of simplicity of life and sincere devotion to their traditional art-forms. The talkie is a potent vehicle for the dissemination of art and culture but it should not devitalise and denationalise the rural life.

Cinema Theatre

The construction of new theatres should be in proportion to the demand for them and should not subordinate art to sanitary arrangements. The Motion Picture Congress should evolve and popularise a plan of architecture of an Indian Cinema theatre. A film which is Indian in all its aspects should be screened in a theatre which is artistically Indian.

Cultural Needs

The industry is justified in demanding from the Government, amenities and concessions conducive to its growth and the government should also meet with its legitimate demands, but the producer as well as the government should focus their attention on the development of the artistic aspect of the industry. According to Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy the ex-

(Continued On Page 29)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 9, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 8, 1358
Parsi: Adar 25, 1308
Hightide: 8-06; 20-06
Lowtide: 1-54; 14-06
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the K.V.F.N. School premises.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

EXCURSION TO VIHAR LAKE

Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will go for a whole-day excursion to Vihar Lake to-day (Sunday), starting from Laxmi Nager Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 7 a.m.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA

A cyclist fete and physical fete will be held at the Islam Gymkhana Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. by the members of the Farugi Volunteers Corps.

PICNIC AND LUCKY DIP

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Lodges and the Youth Lodges of the Theosophical Society, a whole day Programme has been arranged at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu, to-day (Sunday).

There will be a Lucky-Dip in aid of the Lodge at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

SANGIT-KIRTAN

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Vedmurti Chinanlal C. Raval of Kathiawad will give a public Kirtan in Gujarati based on Shah Nameh episode of "Dara-Sikendar" with songs and music at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, Apollo Street, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla will preside.

RAMA PRATAP SINGHJI'S JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Hindustani Hitaishi Mandal, Madras a well-attended public meeting was held in connection with the celebration of Maharana Pratap Singh Day on Sunday, the 21st inst. with Sri Balagi Singh in the chair.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The thirty-sixth annual general gathering and prize distribution function of the Mogaveera Free Night School will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Dr. V. K R. V. Rao.

HINDU FOUNDLING HOME, MATUNGA

The third anniversary celebration of the Foundling Home will take place to-day (Sunday), at 5-0 p.m. at the premises of the Home, near King's Circle, Matunga, under the presidentship of Sheth Kantilal Ishwarlal.

GOKALIBAI PUNAMCHAND PITAMBER HIGH SCHOOL

The new premises of Shreemati Gokalibai Punamchand Pitamber High School at Dadabhai Road, Vile Parle, will be opened by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. when the bust of Sheth Punamchand Pitamberdas will also be unveiled.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.). All Muslims are cordially invited.

"G" WARD LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward League of Radical Congressmen a public meeting will be held at Dadar Chaupatty to celebrate the rise of new leadership in the Congress to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

Messrs. Tajuddin Ajmeri, Y. S. Savant, J. R. Shastri will speak and Mr. Nagesh Shenai will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Idiot's Delight" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"President" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Vidyapati" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
EROS—"Hotel Imperial" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Girl Downstairs" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sharpshoofers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dhoop Chhaon" Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"The Only Way" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

Play Up And Play The Game

DON BRADMAN SAYS

You Will Do It Better Without Liquor

"I do nothing to put myself out of condition, therefore I do not drink. My advice to Boys is to leave strong drink alone at all times".
—So says the Australian Wonder Batsman.

Speaks For Itself

I know a Brower who offered his son £100 if he would abstain from intoxicants until he was twenty-one. Although he brewed beer, this father would prefer that his son left it alone."
—vide Sir J. Charles Clegg, J.P. President the Football Association.

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. Pt. S. Kaviraj will give a discourse on Satyarth Prakash Ch. III.

On the same day and date at 6 p.m. an open air meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sands. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on 'What Arya Samaj means'

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Sevenfold Man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

PANCHESHWAR MAHADEV TEMPLE DISPUTE

Under the auspices of the Akhil Bharatiya Sneha Sanvardhak Mandal of Bombay, a public meeting of the citizens of Dadar and Bombay including all the suburbs, has been called at Miranda Chawls compound near Plaza Theatre to consider seriously the question of 'Pancheswer Mahadev Temple' dispute arisen due to the notices served to the poor Hindi Bhashi people residing in the small corrugated-sheet huts in the compound, to quit the place immediately without any reason. The meeting will commence at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), when Dr. R. R. Thakar, the president of the Mandal will preside.

GOVT. TO TAKE UP LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Call To Present Teachers And Supervisors To Continue In June

The Special Literacy Officer writes from B. L. C. C.:—

The work of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee will be over by the end of this month and the Government of Bombay propose to take it up and carry it on from the first of June. The Government will take some time to consider the line on which the Literary Classes should be conducted. It cannot also be ascertained at this stage how many of the classes conducted by the Campaign Committee are likely to be adequately attended. It may be necessary in many centres to amalgamate classes which are poorly attended.

It is proposed to ascertain which of the present teachers and supervisors working in connection with the Campaign are willing to continue during the month of June. They are therefore requested to express their willingness.

Supervisors and teachers from F and G Wards should see Mr. R. D. Pusalkar at Damodar Thackersey Hall, between 8 and 11 a.m. in the morning and the supervisors and teachers from the other wards should see Mr. K. G. Vaidyanatha in the Social Service League Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

It is proposed to give out of pocket expenses to the workers in the month of June.

Urdu Literacy Classes

Mr. Amir Hyder Khan, organiser of the urdu Section of the Bombay Literacy Campaign in a statement issued to the press reviews the activities conducted in his section in the past two months.

The campaign he says had to contend with opposition from some quarters and a few classes had to be suspended as a consequence.

The section is conducting 15 men's classes and 2 women's classes the latter in the Colaba area, where women workers attend the classes. Though most of the persons who are attending the classes were absolutely illiterate, the progress they made in reading and writing (their achievement in such a short time) awakened a keen interest among their friends and neighbours to become literate."

EX-MINISTER'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

BOMBAY, May 27.

"Behar Sharif has qualities and opportunities to give a lead to the district, nay, to the whole province with sincerity, sobriety, sacrifice and earnestness in national work. You and I attach the greatest importance to unity amongst Muslims, goodwill towards other communities and co-operation with other political organisations and parties after settlement of differences and adjustment of claims in order that you may serve the best interests of Muslims and non-Muslims. But these cannot be achieved unless Muslims have only one political organisation consisting of the largest number of loyal and devoted members and workers".

Thus says a message sent by Syed Abdul Aziz, Ex-Minister of Bihar, to Bihar Provincial Students Conference held at Bihar Sharif to-day under the auspices of the Muslim League.

The Ex-Minister advises the students to be prepared for worse struggle in life and improve their condition by relying upon their own constructive scheme and resources.—United Press.

Lands Relinquished By Holders

The Public Relations Officer Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay has issued orders that, as a rule, the lands relinquished by the holders in accordance with the rules for the relinquishment of alienated lands held for service, contained in Rules 74-A and 74-B of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921, should be restored as unalienated unoccupied land on new tenure, without charging any occupancy price, to the persons who made or consented to the relinquishments. Cases in which an exception is to be made to this rule should be referred to Government for orders.

STRICTER CONTROL OVER COMMUNAL PRESS

Large Measure Of Agreement At Home Ministers' Conference

SIMLA, May 26.

A Press Communique says:—

The Conference of the Provin[illegible] again at 10 a.m. on the 26th May and discussed among other things the question of enforcing stricter control over the Communal Press and combat communal propaganda either in the Press or on the public platform through inter-provincial co-operation.

The subject of adopting a common policy with the Centre with regard to legislation in the concurrent legislative field was also considered.

A large measure of agreement was arrived at in these matters.—A.P.

SAMPURNA RAMAYANAM

The eleventh of the Series on "Sampurna Ramayanam" by Sriman Bhagawatha Chudamani Ennappadam Venkatrama Bhagawathar will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-45 p.m (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall.

Subject: "Angulya Pradhanam".

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when Swami Satya Dev Parivrajak will deliver a lecture on "Conflict of cultures in East and West," in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road (Kakadwadi).

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Camera Dares devils
SHARPSHOOTERS
BRIAN DONLEVY LYNN BARI WALT VERNON
PACKED to the BRIM with ACTION..... THRILLS..... and ROMANCE!

Gandhiji Withdraws Charge

Jews Incite Democracies To War Against Fascists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

In "Harijan" of December 24th there is a long report of my talk with missionary friends from Tambaram on non-violence and the world crisis. When during the talk I took the illustration of the Jews, I am reported to have said, "It is true that the Jews have not been actively violent in their own person. But they called down upon the Germans the curses of mankind and they wanted America and England to fight Germany on their behalf."

On reading the last sentence a dear friend wrote to me a fiery letter and challenged me to produce my authority for my remark. He said that I had been hasty in making the statement. I did not realize the importance of the rebuke. I did, however, want to produce support for my statement. I put Pyarelal and later Mahadev on the search. It is not always an easy task to find support for impressions one carries when speaking or writing. Meanwhile I received a letter from Lord Samuel supporting the contradiction of the friend referred to above. Whilst I was having the search made I got the following letters from Sir Philip Hartog:

"May I take the opportunity of saying that I agree with what my friends Mr. Polak and Lord Samuel tell me they have written to you about the attitude of the German-Jewish refugees, of whom I have myself seen hundreds since 1933, I have never heard one of them express publicly or privately the desire for a war of vengeance against Germany. Indeed such a war would bring further misery to the hundreds of thousands of Jews still in Germany as well as untold suffering to millions of other innocent men and women."

I put greater diligence in my search. The searches were not able to lay hands on any conclusive writing. The manager of "Harijjan" put himself in correspondence with the Editor of the "Jewish Tribune" Bombay, who sent the following characteristic reply:

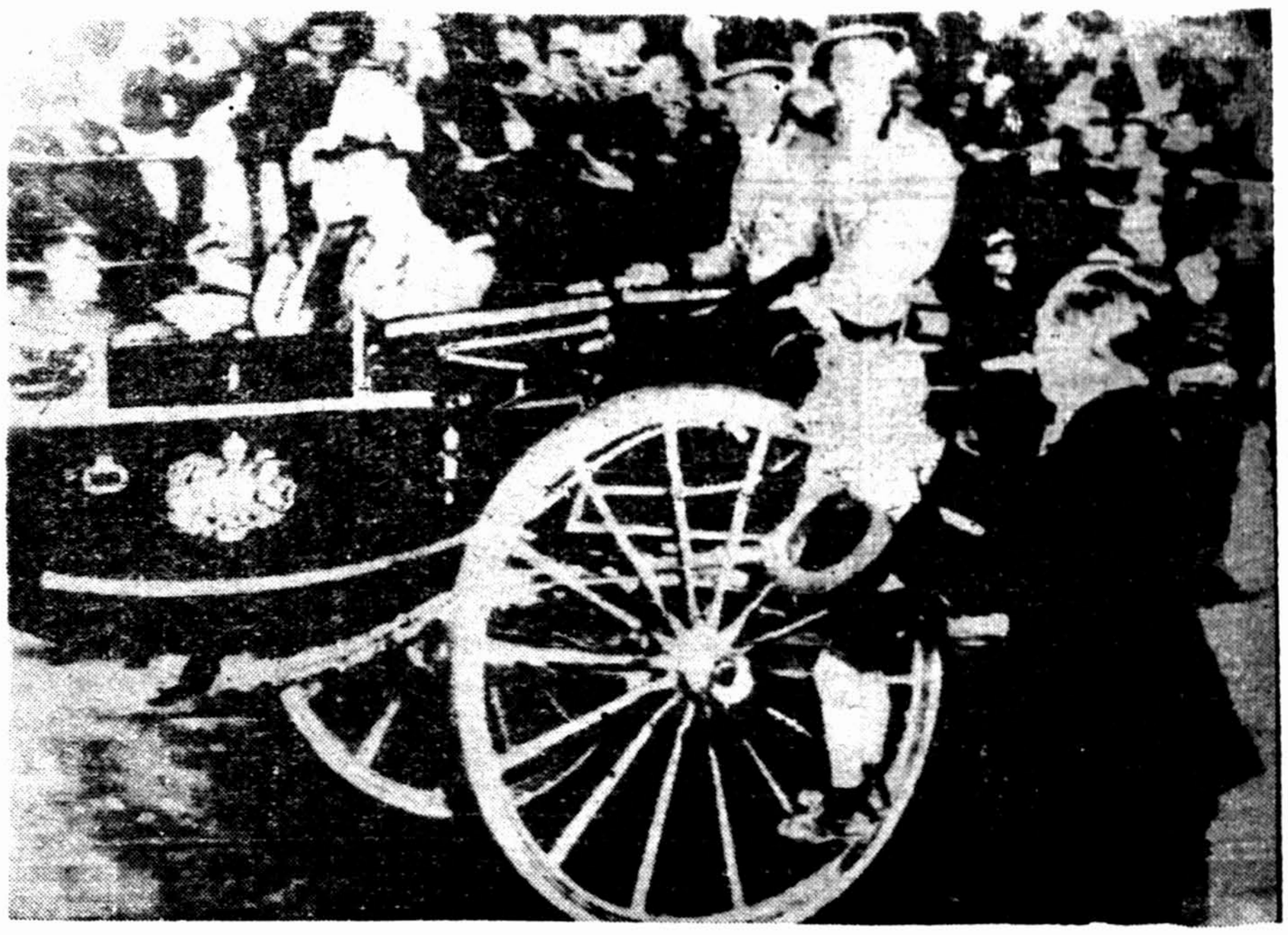
"This is not the first time that I have come across the imputation made against Jews that they urge countries like England and America to go to war against Germany on account of its persecutions of Jews. Jews have never urged the democracies to wage war against Germany on account of its persecution of the Jews. This is a mischievous lie that must be nailed to the counter. If there is a war, Jews will suffer more than the rest of the population. This is a fact gleaned from the pages of history. And the Jew is a great lover and advocate of peace. I hope you will refute any such allegation that is made against them."

In the face of the foregoing weighty contradictions now enforced by the Editor of the "Jewish Tribune" and of the fact that I cannot lay my hands on anything on the strength of which I made the challenged observation I must withdraw it without my reservation. I only hope that my observation has not harmed any single Jew. I know that I incurred the wrath of many German friends for what I said in all good faith.

Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Revenue Minister of Orissa, paid a visit to Puri and had an interview with H. E. the Governor.—United Press

The Ahmedabad District Local Board has decided to introduce basic education in two of its schools from June next.—A. P.

THEIR MAJESTIES' TOUR PICTURE SENT BY RADIO



THE KING AND QUEEN ARE SEEN LEAVING THE RAILWAY STATION IN OPEN CARRIAGE AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT OTTAWA.

PRINCE PAUL, REGENT OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND PRINCESS OLGA WERE RECEIVED BY THE POPE AT THE VATICAN, WHEN THE POPE CONFERRED ON THE PRINCE THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN SPUR. CARDINAL MAGLIONE, THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE IS ALSO SEEN WITH THEM.

Calf-Love Ends In Tragedy

14-Year-Old Girl Dies Pining For Screen Hero

A story from which a Hollywood director could make a masterpiece has been enacted in a middle class Gujarati family at Karachi. The central actor in this tragedy of a dream love which ended tragically is a 14-year-old school-girl so goes a report in the "Rangoon Mail".

Two years ago, she went to a local talkie where the hero's role was impersonated by Sham Sunder, 22-year-old Gujarati screen star.

Rukmini was the name of the school kid who gaped with wonder at the celluloid hero, whose actions and speeches found a strange echo in her infant bosom. There and then she vowed that she would marry none other than this youth she saw fleeting across the silver screen. Shyam Sunder belonged to her own community. She confined her secret to her parents who poohpoohed the whole idea.

She languished day by day doting on a lover whose face she was not destined to see. Suddenly she became sick, attacked by typhoid. She pathetically moaned for a last, lingering look at Shyam Sunder in flesh and blood. He was then busy producing a picture, "Hero No. 1" in the Prakash Studio in Bombay. He said he would dash to the strange girl, as soon as he was free.

But death was in a hurry. Expressing a last wish that her dead body on its last journey should be covered by the customary gold-and-purple from Shyam Sunder's family symbolising the sacred bond of betrothal, she breathed her last. And her dying desire was carried out.

The garment was called for and laid over her body from which the spark of life had fled. In the Hindu cremation ground, she lay on the burning pyre, more beautiful than ever in her heavenly silence, with the gold and purple garment symbolising the marriage she did not achieve.

All-consuming flames leapt across each other's path, weaving a tragic tale of chaste and unalloyed love.

SCOUTS FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Premier Sinha's Appeal

GAYA, (By Mail)

On May 20 the Scouts of Gaya, both Hindus and Mohamadans, assembled in front of the Hallot Town Hall in order to hear the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, who came here to see for himself the condition of the town of the communal disturbances.

The Premier stressed the necessity for the maintenance of law and order and the part that the scouts were expected to play for the furtherance of this object.—A.I.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO

IF you get the First Prize of Rs. 4 LAKHS from Derby Sweepstake?

WHAT did Blind MOHAN DO?

Shree RANJIT

MOVITONE'S MOVING SOCIAL DRAMA of HUMAN EMOTIONS....

THE KICK
THE KICK

Starring: MADHURI, KUMAR, CHARLIE, LALA YAKUB, ISHWARLAL, DIXIT, RAM MARATHE, ETC.

Direction: A. R. KARDAR

4TH FASCNIATING WEEK

WEST END
TALKIES

2ND BIG WEEK — A SUPER SPY STORY!

Sacrifice for the NATION

in the Most Ennobling, Elevating, Historical Epic

produced by
MAHARASHTRA
PICTURES of KOLHAPUR

BAJI PRABHU DESHPANDE

—A 'SUPREME' RELEASE—

Featuring:
BALASAHEB YADAV
ZUNZARRAO PAWAR
GANPAT BAKRE
SHARDA—NURJEHAN

CENTRAL
CINEMA:———:GIRGAON

3 Shows Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10
Matinees at 2 on Sat., Sun. & Mon

HUNS PICTURES'
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
with DAMUANNA MALVANKAR

MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat. & Sun. MATINEES at 1-45

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mukundrai Miralal (12) sustained extensive burns on his body when his clothes caught fire while preparing tea on a Primus stove. He was removed to the K. E.M. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

It was stated that he tried to pump the stove, which flared up and his clothes caught fire.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death caused by shock due to extensive burns accidentally sustained from a Primus stove."

BUS ACCIDENT ON MALAD-MARNE ROAD

MALWANI MALAD, May 27.

A bus conveying passengers from Malad Station to Marve turned turtle at about 7-30 a.m. to-day causing injuries to some members of the family of Mr. Dalal, Honorary Magistrate, Andheri who were travelling therein.

The injured persons are being treated at the D. L. B. Dispensary at Malad.

The bus was driven by a cleaner who fled and did not even inform the police until some passengers who were coming to Bombay by another bus seeing the condition of the bus, reported to the Nakadar at 8-45 a.m.

Mr. Remedios, who is a daily passenger, is helping the police with necessary inquiries on behalf of the travelling public as off and on there have been several accidents on this route.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONSTABLES

A young man is alleged to have assaulted two police constables near Cross Maidan on Friday evening.

The constables were escorting two persons arrested on a charge of gambling when the accused appeared on the scene and is alleged to have challenged the constables and demanded the immediate release of the arrested persons.

Costan Pereira, the man in question, was placed to-day before Mr. K. G. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, and was ordered to be remanded to custody.

The police stated that the accused threatened the constables and assaulted them. In the struggle that followed, the two persons in police custody, arrested for gambling, managed to escape. One of the constables had to make use of his baton in self-defence. With great difficulty, the accused was arrested.

TAILORS' STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Secretary, Strike Committee of Bombay Tailors' workers Union writes:—

Tailors numbering twenty employed at Appollo Bunder in messrs. Chiraguddin & Sons' firm have been on strike for the last three days. The cause of the strike is that the employers have served notices on two of their employees without assigning any reason and have reduced the salaries of two other employees.

The tailors approached their employers to withdraw the notices and to restore the original salaries but the owners refused to comply with the demands of their workers. After having failed to arrive at a settlement with their employers the workers decided to down tools on Thursday.

A strike committee, is conducting the strike and has started peaceful picketing of the shop.

ONE HALF OF THE WORLD DOES NOT KNOW HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES!

HERE IS A REVELATION TO THIS ONE HALF" ABOUT THE 'OTHER HALF"
SEE———

THE ONLY WAY

SAGAR'S ASTOUNDING STORY of 'POOR FOLK' with ALL NEW STARS
Directed By MEHBOOB

2ND WEEK
AT
PATHE LAMINGTON RD. 'Phone 41561.

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Super Film Circuit Release!

SUN., 28TH: MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.
MERRY WIDOW

Nationalist Muslim Dead

F. M. G. Maniar, Leader In Home Rule Movement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Haji Fateh Mahmed G. Maniar coming from a well-known Maniar (Suni) family of Bombay and an ex-Corporator of the Bombay Municipality died this afternoon of heart-failure at about 1-35 p.m.

He was a nationalist and an active worker in the Home Rule Movement and worked along with Mr. B. G. Horniman, late Mr. Umer Sobhani, Dr. Syed Hussain, Messrs Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Vaikunth Desai and others. He took an active part in the Khilafat Movement and was Captain of the Muslim Volunteer Corps. He was a Corporator continuously for nine years before 1934.

At the time of his death, he was about 41. He leaves behind his wife one daughter, two sons and a large number of friends and relations.

NEW AUNDH PREMIER

KIRLOSKARWADI, May 27.

The Rajasaheb of Aundh State has appointed Prince Appasaheb Pant as the Premier of Aundh State, according to the new constitution of Aundh State.

The former Dewan Rao Saheb S. G. Darshane, who has completed 30 years of his service, is retiring.

Prince Appasaheb Pant is an elected Member of the State Assembly according to the new constitution.

He is the first popular Premier of the State. He will choose his Ministers and submit the list to Rajasaheb for his approval.—A.P.

HON. MUNSHI MEETS VICEROY

SIMLA, May 26.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister of Bombay had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy last evening.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, was invited to see His Excellency. But owing to indisposition Mr. Das could not meet the Viceroy, and the interview has been put off to certain other date. —United Press.

SHIRIN TALKIES
JACOB CIRCLE
A NEW THEATRE ATTRACTION

DEODAS

Starring:
SAIGAL, SANYAL & JAMUNA

From 2ND JUNE, 1939
WADIA'S DIAMOND THRILLER
"MISS FRONTIER MAIL"
Featuring: FEARLESS NADIA

FIFTEENTH GRAND WEEK and STILL, IT'S THE ONLY ATTRACTION NEW THEATRES'

"DUSHMAN

Starring:
SAIGAL & LEELA DESAI
LADIES SHOW on WED. 31ST AT 1-30 P. M.
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

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A ROMANCE OF OLD CEYLON

COMING TO

MINERVA

FROM SAT., 3RD JUNE

KOKILA, RAMPYARI
INDUBALA & PARESH
★ ★ ★ ★ BANERJI

Viceroy Gives Assent

SIMLA, May 27.

The assent of His Excellency to the Tariff Act embodying the provisions of the Indo-British Trade Agreement has been signified, announces a Gazette of India Extraordinary.—A.P.

Around Theatre & Film Land

KISHORE SAHU

formerly connected with the Bombay Talkies as an artiste who has now started a new production concern, India Artistes Ltd. with a view to produce feature and documentary films for India and abroad.

MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

Constructive Work Begins

(From A Correspondent.)

The Indian Motion Picture Congress concluded its sittings on May 11 deciding to hold the next year's Sessions at Calcutta. Between now and the next meeting has to be done the important constructive work that will transform the Congress from the unique demonstration that it was this year into a permanent organisation to safeguard the interest of the Film Industry, to help its growth into an international force and to make it of the utmost possible service to the country at large.

The Bombay meeting of the Congress has established the frame-work of this organisation. A Board of Governors has been established with Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. A., (Central) at its head with representative provincial boards. The leading figures in the Film Industry all over the country have found places in the various provincial Boards and there is no doubt that with their co-operation the Motion Picture Congress, as a permanent organisation, will be as much as a success as its first meeting was.

Much, however, depends upon steady work. The Congress at Bombay has entrusted the chief work of organisation to Mr. M A. Fazalbhoy, who was elected as Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Board of Governors and Honorary Secretary of the All-India Organisation.

Under the guidance of Mr. Satyamurti and with the hard work that Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy and his colleagues are putting in, the Indian Motion Picture Congress has every chance of developing along the sound and healthy lines that were laid down at the Bombay Sessions.

It is hoped that all branches of the Industry, including the very active Film Press will unite in keeping the Industry before the eyes of the country with the same prominence as was achieved at the time of the actual Sessions in Bombay.

Documentary In Indian Films

Analysis Of Some Of The Recent Trends

By "Montageur"

"There is no drama in the word document. To nearly everybody a document is something dull vaguely suggesting dust," recently wrote A. Cavalcanti in offering a definition or something very nearly approaching it of the elements of the documentary that to-day give such a distinctive character to some at least of the modern films.

The scope of the documentary as his brilliant artistic understanding and experience in the making of the film in this department entitle him to define is certainly comprehensive and satisfactory:

Documentary to-day, by its treatment of reality, is bound to deal with important social problems and therefore assumes great social importance.

We thought of 'realist', which is bound to remind people of the nineteenth century French School of Art. 'Neo-realist' would have been more accurate but it sounds arty and pretentious.

WHAT'S DOCUMENTARY?

The term 'documentary' in its present day currency is restricted in its more complete meaning and this is deplorable because it erects a barrier that is essentially injurious to the development of the film, here in our country as well as elsewhere. Cavalcanti presents a classification, however, that may be useful in some ways. But the 'documentary' in its more exact, non-commercial sense and in the sense which appeals to us as possessing a certain literary-artistic significance is inseparable from the content of the film as an artistic expression made possible and charged with a new power.

The words 'documentary' and 'documentation' are to-day words of common currency and are advanced too on the path of deterioration along which many words have progressed. It is extremely doubtful if they could outlive the sheer mascular strain imposed upon them and it does not call for a neurological specialist to pronounce what the fraternity describe as the 'grave prognosis' of a breakdown.

LITERARY BACKGROUND

In literature the term documentary came into vogue with the so-called school of literary naturalism of Emile Zola and it probably represents the most ephemeral and negligible aspects of the great French writer's work.

If by documentary is meant the purely external detail in its accuracy and reality in a particular sense, it is perhaps the least important insofar as any really literary or artistic purpose is concerned. It is the purely mechanical aspect of art and all road engineers have excelled in it. Not to mention the gentlemen who look after and tend, with such wholly admirable care, the city's system of underground drainage.

And it is the least important aspect of Zola. It is the framework, the scaffolding, essential and inevitable, of the architecture of his novel—a novel that brought a new inspiration and purpose and fresh stimuli. The literary documentary has always existed and was not a discovery of this Frenchman whose inspiration and literary activity are touched by the early spirit of the so-called scientific materialism. George Moore in the English novel worked out the theoretical implicatíons of the Zolaesque naturalism with such remarkable and wholly divergent results. Maupassant, Flaubert, Huymans, indeed most writers of the epoch were much nearer the real naturalism in literary methods than the categorical critic imagines or cares to admit. After all Honore de Balzac still remains to be rivalled as a master of the documentary although he never did any 'field work' with notebook in hand with an eye cocked towards the anthropological possibilities of the human heart while he jotted down the exact number of lamp-posts lining up the streets of Parts.

The filmic development is parallel to that of literature and inevitably too. And the fact emerges out of this, that is to say, that there cannot exist the pure documentary such as is sought to be produced at least in the film that does not solve the problem of the gynaecologist's but is primarily entertainment.

I saw, during recent weeks, a couple of what the star-drenched gentleman of the cinematographic journalism call with such smartness 'second run' (I am sure, the films I saw had long surpassed that distinction—they must be at least tenth-run) films of the "Huns" studio which cannot fail to impress one with the possibilities the film offers to the satirist. While some of the more pretentious Marathi studios seek their inspiration from the tenth-rate Hollywood 'muck' the 'Huns' has done much, I think, to translate some of the important possíbilities of the film which, it it suffers from the undesirable influence of the stage in its modern development, can at least translate some of its achievement.

A film has of necessity to exploit the popular sentimentalism and distribute soul thrills right and left even if it felt like committing suicide out of sheer disgust. It is not its fault, after all. But it can shove in a few flashes of satire, even political satire—which we are so far at the present moment from being able to appreciate—and the documentary montage can usefully be employed here. What we have to realize is the fact that social satire need not be too obvious. It is enough if realism of a selective kind is depicted with the camera eye. It speaks. If it saw and recorded the reality that is essential it is enough. Satire is a fine art and the documentary, certainly of the type that is the least obvious but appeals through its power of truth—a power that is always misused to bolster up lies, gilded lies and lies that possess such tempting market-value—is its best ally.

And we will have to live down the preoccupation with the Hollywood method of achieving musical effect, the Hollywood conception of emotional tension and the cheapened tears and soul thrills. We have still to achieve that reality individuality and power which can bring up the film to a distinctive level. The sound film has made acquisition of some of the writers like Mr. V. S. Khandekar both possible and necessary: and this development has contributed to the enrichment of the cinema and its qualitative content. This is certainly welcome from a literary view point.

MR. A. V. PANDIT,

Publicity Officer of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, who had an interview with the Governor of Bombay in connection with the work of the Motion Picture Congress.

WHEN JACKIE WEEPS

Trucks stopped in the studio streets. Carpenters held their hammers. Red lights glowed. There was a lot of quiet.

Two studio messengers halted outside the sound stage door, obedient to the signals from within.

"What," one of them whispered to the other, "goes on here?"

"Jackie Cooper's workin' up to a big weep," his companion offered, in bushed tones.

It went on for five minutes. The silence was deafening. Then the red lights flickered out. Hammers banged. Truck motors roared. Life, again, went on.

The messengers lifted heavy latches and went in through the thick, double doors.

"Try it again, Jackie—huh?" Director Ted Reed cajoling. It was his "What a Life" picture set, the scene in the school principal's office when Jackie is confronted with the fact that he has cheated in an examination. At times like these, strong boys weep.

Reed called for quiet. Lights flashed on. The camera whirred. A sound technician fiddled with his dials. Juvenile extras stopped their chattering, stood tense. Jackie bit his lips. A minute went by but seemed an hour. Then it happened—Jackie sobbed, tears came. A triumph of mind over matter. And so sincere one felt more than a little embarrassed at standing there, starring at a boy and his grief.

"Cut!" Reed said, adding, "It was swell, Jackie. I guess that makes you a fugitive from the glycerine bottle."

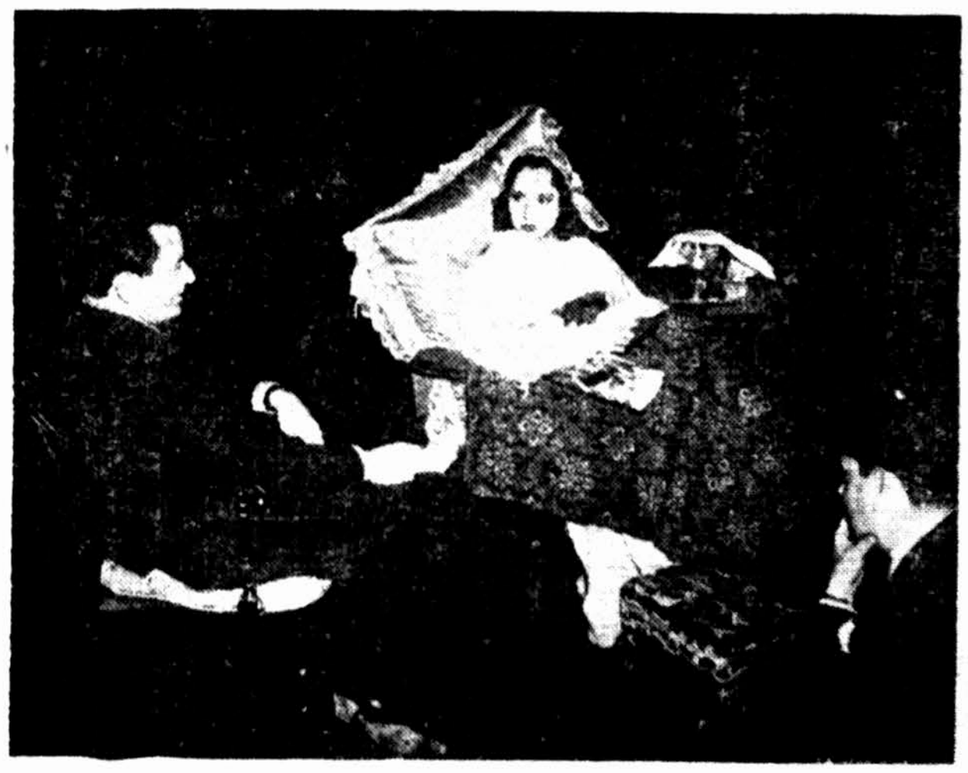
Hail the new entrant in the cinema weepstakes. Look to your laurels, Mickey Rooney!

Clark Gable smiles. The popular star whose "Idiot's Delight" is currently seen, recently married Carole Lombard. He sends greetings to the "Chronicle".

Don Ameche, the handsome star, (to be seen shortly in "Midnight" at Eros) also sends his greetings to the "Chronicle"

Star Flashes FROM Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Bette Davis is playing her biggest part. She is playing Mamma, in real life, to a thirteen year old girl. She finds it more fun than acting, she says, and also more work. The name of Bette's dark-haired little protege is Pamela Bascom—'Pam' for short. She's an orphan and until recently lived with an aunt in Pomona, California. Pam makes her home with Bette now, while being trained as a professional singer and dancer. The child has brought the 'double chocolate ice cream soda with a float' back into Bette's busy life, and caused her to recall many amusing incidents of her own childhood. "I'm trying to be a very severe chaperone," Bette says, "New England discipline, and all that, but Pam's too big for me to spank even if she needed it, which she doesn't!" Bette's next characterization will be the tragic Empress of Mexico, Carlotta, in Warners' epic historical romance, "Juarez," in which her co-star is Paul Muni.



Merle Oberon is shown the proper method of "recuperation" by Director William Wyler for a scene in Samuel Goldwyn's "Wuthering Heights", while dress designer Omar Kiam makes certain that his costume is properly handled by the star. This film is expected to be an outstanding hit.

C. P. Kisans' Protest

Congress Captures 65 Out Of 69 Seats In Raipur Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: By Mail.

The "Forward Bloc" of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is still engaging the attention of the public. Opinions for and against are being expressed both in the Press and on the platform. Opinions seem to be sharply divided in our Province.

Kisan Satyagraha

In spite of the convincing and reassuring Press communique issued by the Provincial Government detailing the remissions given to the people of the Umrer Taluq and advising the agriculturists not to carry out their threat of Satyagraha as a protest against what they consider as inadequate measures of relief, the Satyagraha Committee has decided to launch Kisan Satyagraha at Umrer.

For the present it has been decided to send a batch of five persons twice a week to offer Satyagraha at the Tahsil Office. On June 11, a special session of the Kisan Conference will be held at Umrer when the situation will be placed before the agriculturists with a view to intensify the agitation.

The leader of the first batch of Satyagrahis in a statement to the Press states that the Government Press Note about the agrarian situation in Umrer Tahsil was full of sweet words and platitudes. It was silent over the main demands of the agriculturists. He considers the Government Note most unsatisfactory and it did not meet the requirements of the situation. The agriculturists had no pleasure in undertaking the Satyagraha. They were driven to it by evasive and weak policy of the Government, concludes the leader of the first batch of Satyagrahis.

Congress Success In Elections

In the local Board elections in Raipur the Congress has captured 65 out of 69 seats. This success of the Congress nominees is considered to be unprecedented in the history of the district.

Motor Owners And Drivers To Confer

At a meeting of the C.P. and Berar Motor Owners and Drivers Association, it was decided to hold the fourth session of the Central Provinces and Berar Motor Owners and Drivers Conference at Nagpur in the next month.

Hyde Gowan Memorial Fund

A sum of over nine thousand rupees collected for Sir Hyde Gowan Memorial Fund has been made over to the building fund of the Central College for Women, Nagpur to be ear-marked for a library to be named as the "Gowan Memorial Library". The Principal of the College has been requested to put an appropriate marble tablet to the building of the library when ready.

Release Of Politicals Demanded

At a meeting, held under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President of the Provincial Congress Committee presiding, a resolution was passed demanding immediate release of all the political prisoners who were in the varions jails of the country.

Messrs. Kannanmwar, Vishambhar Prasad Sharma, Govind Rao Pradhan, M. R. Awari and M. Y. Shareef spoke on the occasion. They narrated the efforts of the Congress Government in releasing political pirsoners in their respective provinces and the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi in getting the political prisoners released in non-Congress provinces. They appealed to the audience to be ready to make any sacrifice for the release of political prisoners throughout India.

M. L. A. Dies

Deaths occurred during the last week of Mrs. Kalappa, wife of Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. President, B. N. Railway, Indian Labour Union Nagpur and K. S. Muzzaffar Hussain, M.L.A Amraoti.

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40 ARRESTED IN PATIALA CLASH

All Extra-Statal Movements Banned

PATIALA, May 27.

About forty persons have been arrested in connection with the Hindu-Muslim clash which occurred here on May 24.

The Maharaja has issued an order prohibiting the people of the State from participating in any political or communal movement of an extra statal character. The order states that any person acting might be liable to be extended from the State.

Normal conditions now prevail here and the military and police pickets have been withdrawn from all localities.

In view of the improved situation His Highness has left for Chail, his summer headquarters.—A. P.

NURIE AT MAHABLESHWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 25.

Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, has been camping here for sometime. It seems he is going to have rest after his strenuous work and engagements in Bombay.

It seems a great deal of work is being done in connection with the Deccan Irrigational Projects along the Nira, Parvera and Godaveri canals.

The Department has also under review a scheme for establishing an electric-house and an irrigation pump near Rajewadi and Lonand villages and thus reclaiming dry and parched lands for intensive and extensive cultivation of Bagavit.

'MORE ILLUSORY THAN REAL'

Policy Of Punjab Govt. Criticized

ROHTAK, May 25.

"The recent enactments made by the Unionist Government in the Punjab are more of an illusory nature and than real as compared with those passed by the United Provinces Government in the same direction," observed Choudhuri Charan Singh, M.L.A. in his speech while presiding over a political conference held in the village of Gangana in this district.

Sardar Kishan Singh and Munshi Ahmed Din also made speeches explaining the services of the Congress in the country's cause, and appealing to the people to join the Congress in large numbers.

A similar conference was held in village Cohana under the presidentship of Munshi Ahmed Din. The conference passed a resolution expressing indignation at the attitude of the Unionist Government in not passing the resolutions of Mian Uurullah in the Punjab Assembly relating to reduction of water rates.

Another resolution related to alleged corruption in the rank and file of the police and civil servants in this district, while a third resolution criticised Government's policy in regard to the famine in Rohtak district.—United Press.

RAFI AHMED KIDWAI FOR BOMBAY

LUCKNOW, May 27.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister of Revenue, who is suffering from heart attack, left for Bombay last night to seek medical advice. It is understood that the Minister will stay there for about a month.—United Press.

SHOLAPUR RETURNS TO NORMAL

SHOLAPUR, May 27.

In view of improvement in the communal situation in Sholapur, the District Magistrate has relaxed the curfew order, which will now be enforced from 10 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

Members of the Peace Committee visited the markets and reassured the merchants, all of whom opened their shops to-day.

One of the two British Military Companies which had been requisitioned is leaving to-night for Poona.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR BACK TO NORMAL

A Press Note issued by the District Magistrate, Sholapur, on Friday, says:—

The 25th passed off without any untoward incident and the city shows definite signs of returning to normal conditions. In most localities shops were opened and Hindus and Muslims mixing freely.

The total number of casualties is 60, including six killed. The statement in yesterday's communique that there are six killed and 60 injured, was incorrect.

All Shops Open

SHOLAPUR, May 27.

The situation in Sholapur is peaceful. All shops are open and the curfew order has been altered to be in force between 7 and 10 p. m. The total number of casualties to date is six killed and 54 injured.

One of the two companies of British troops had returned to Poona while the other is expected to return to-morrow.—A. P.

VILLAGERS TO MARCH TO DIST. LOCAL BOARD

Sequel To Delay In Redressing Grievances

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The organised efforts of radical Congress workers, Jayamanben Dave, Thakore Prasad Pandya, G. V. Karlekar Chandrakant, Manibhai Vaidya Ambalal Patel, Govind Patel and others have resulted in a meeting of the leaders of the villages Dani Leinda, Isampur, Vatwa, Gyaspur, Narol, Aslali, Shahwadi, Vasna, Ranih, Laxmipur, Lambha, Khokhara, Mohamadabad, etc., etc., in Daskroi Taluka.

After some discussion the meeting decided to organise a meeting of these villagers and a march to the office of the District Local Board on Sunday. In spite of a majority of Congress members in the District Local Board and Municipality the grievances of the people have not been redressed.

The meeting further requested the Taluqa Congress Committee to take up the question urgently and to bring pressure on the Congress members of the Local Board.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY INTRODUCES BASIC EDUCATION

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to introduce basic education in the first two standards of two of its schools from June 1940 and will send 12 of its teachers to the training class of basic education which is to be opened at Katargam in Surat District for a year from June next.

After seeing the working of this experiment in basic education for a year further progress in the direction of basic education will be made. It is proposed to teach spinning, carding and wood work as crafts in the beginning.—A. P.

Malpractices During Congress Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Mr. Devlprasad, the Congress Returning Officer for the last Allahabad District Congress elections, has submitted his report to the Congress Committee. He enumerates a series of malpractices noticed by him during the elections and says he is grieved to find such corrupt practices instead of being rooted out are on increase.

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(Founder-President, Rabindranath Tagore).
Santiniketan, Bengal.

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Secretary,
Santiniketan, Bengal.

Jawaharlal Lays Bare His Heart

Turns Searchlight On Happenings At Tripuri And Calcutta

"FRIENDS and colleagues ask me many questions about the recent developments in the Congress, about the A. I. C. C. Meeting, the formation of the 'Forward Bloc', the happenings in Rajkot. In courtesy to them I discuss these matters, and sometimes to old friends and comrades I give a glimpse of my troubled mind. But their questions are seldom answered as they should be and I am unable to unravel the tangle that is presented to me. I fear I give little satisfaction to them, and yet that is not surprising, for I give even less satisfaction to myself." says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a signed article.

Continuing he says:

It is not out of this stuff that leadership comes and the sooner my colleagues realised this the better for them and me. The mind functions efficiently enough, the intellect is strained to carry on through habit, but the springs that give life and vitality to that functioning seem to dry up. And so I hesitate to write on these subjects and the idea of public speaking is increasingly distasteful to me.

Perhaps a slight lowering of the usual standard of health has reduced vitality, perhaps the heat of the season is partly responsible. But the trouble lies deeper in the inner recesses of the mind and the spirit, or even in the sub-conscious which is said ultimately to mould us

TRAGEDY OF SPAIN

The tragedy of Spain and much that has happened in the West has been a personal sorrow to me, leaving a deep and lasting impress. But Spain is far and the problems of India fill my mind and distress me. It is not external difficulty that troubles, but the whole background of India with its conflicts and disruptive forces, its pettiness and mutual suspicion. There is no faith in us to-day of each other and every foolish statement and wild charge is believed. Vulgarity, that most distressful symptom, creeps into our public life, in the Congress and even more outside it. Policies and programmes and high principles have their importance; they are vital and urgent. But behind them all lies the human material without which these principles and policies can have little meaning.

Tripuri was a painful experience in many ways and many of us returned from it heavy at heart. The subsequent press controversy and the fierce personal attacks that accompanied it filled me with horror. I felt helpless to check those developments, being out of tune with the participants on either side. At the A.I.C.C. meeting in Calcutta I had hoped that we would end this wrangling and get down to straight work. I laboured for this to the best of my ability but without success.

DEEPENING OF FIXTURES

In Calcutta I did not agree with all the suggestions that Subhas Babu had put forward, but I was convinced that he was earnestly striving for a united functioning of the Congress, accepting the Tripuri decisions. I saw no reason why there should be any difficulty in bringing this about, but opposition, which seemed to me wholly unjustified, came and led to his resignation. Perhaps that resignation was inevitable under the circumstances, and yet I regretted it deeply for it led to a deepening of the fissures that separated individuals and groups in the Congress. I regretted even more the absence of a spirit of accommodation during the A. I. C. C. meeting in Calcutta.

Under these circumstances I could not join the new Working Committee. I had long been out of tune with the old Committee but I had continued membership of it as I believed that the larger interest required it. With the new developments in Calcutta my place was outside, though not in any spirit of opposition or non-co-operation. Such co-operation as I could give was always at Rajendra Babu's disposal and I appreciated greatly the courage with which he had agreed to shoulder a heavy burden and to face a disagreeable task.

LESSON NOT LEARNT

But it is idle to ignore the differences that exist and tend to grow. Those differences are partly ideological and even more temperamental with a strong background of mutual suspicion. The Congress presidential election in January last was no vote of no-confidence against any one or any policy for no such issue had been framed or put before the voters. But it was a clear indication of dissatisfaction at things as they were and a desire to mend them. It had a lesson for all of us. That lesson has unfortunately not been learnt.

This refusal to learn and understand, this inability to adapt oneself to a growing situation, leads to resentment in the minds of many. There is a sense of frustration and suppression, which is the parent of suspicion and conflict I have myself had this feeling of frustration and I can well understand others, less favourably situated, reacting in like manner and to a greater degree. I can appreciate the desire to end or lessen this sense of frustration by an effort to bring together those who broadly speaking, think alike and are desirous of functioning together and thus get rid of the feeling of individual helplessness which tends to overwhelm them.

But we may not simply because we are driven by a sense of resentment, take a step which weakens us and leads to worse consequences. The world is in a sad mess to-day, tragic to those who are sensitive, heart-breaking to those who feel.

BIRTH PANGS OF NEW ORDER

We assure ourselves that we are living during an age of transition and that the sorrows of to-day are but the birth-pangs of the new order. It may be so, or perhaps our wishes are fathers to our thoughts. Meanwhile we go through this agony almost unendurable at times and there is little hope of comfort in the future that we can see.

Everywhere there is a cracking up, a dissolution of things as they are, but the building up of a new structure is not so evident. Ruling classes and groups, who have dominated affairs for so long, exhibit their utter incompetence and grow increasingly ineffective and incapable of dealing with the problems of to-day. And yet no other group or class appears strong enough or competent enough to take the reins of affairs in its hands.

History has few examples of sheer inaptitude and failure such as Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the British Government have exhibited; but Mr. Chamberlain and his Government continue for lack of others to take their place.

"Leftist Fascists"

The world situation affects us, but more so, internal conditions point the same way. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that Fascist elements, with apparently anti-imperialist slogans, may gain strength and power in our country and even in our national organisation.

There is sometimes a cry that the Congress High Command is adopting Fascist methods. The High Command, as it is called, may have erred often enough, and it has certainly acted sometimes in an authoritarian way. But to suggest that it tends towards fascist methods, is to exhibit ignorance.

COMMUNAL FASCISTS

There is a good deal of Fascism in the country to-day and a little of it even inside the Congress. It flourishes chiefly under communal colours and in some so-called non-political organisations. But the old leadership of the Congress, whatever its other failings, is far removed from it. Curiously enough among the loudest of its critics are the Fascist elements in the Congress.—United Press.

CALL TO RAILWAY WORKERS

Three Months' Notice To Rly. Board Will End In June

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A crowded meeting of the Parel Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhari, President of the branch.

In opening the meeting Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhari took stock of the work done by the branch since the unity between the two Unions on G. I. P. He pointed out that the grievances of railway workers in India were getting a uniform character since the exploitation of railway workers had been directed by the Railway Board.

Referring to the decisions of the All India Railwaymen's Federation he said that these decisions were very important. All India Railwaymen's Federation had rightly given an ultimatum to Railway Board. Three months' time was allowed to Railway Board to agree to the appointment of Conciliation Board to inquire into their very accute grievances of workers. The railway workers throughout the country were organising their strength behind these decisions of the Railwaymen's Federation. In these three months they must bring in all workers into the Union and thus show to the Board that they meant to take a serious view in case their demands were rejected.

The Secretary of the branch Mr. Shankar Lingam put before the meeting the report of the work done and the accounts for the period under report and the same was adopted.

The following office-bearers were elected for the next year:—

Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhari, President; Narayan Ramshet, Vice-President; Mathews, Vice-President; Secretary, Mr. Shankar Lingam; Assistant Secretary, R. B. More and Treasurer, Mr. Ayachit.

Then Mr. D. S. Vaidya moved various resolutions on the grievances of workers and supporting the decisions of the All India Railwaymen's Federation taken at Madras on the 1st of May.

The resolutions were put to vote and carried unanimously.

Then Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla the president of the Union addressed the meeting.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, vice-President of the Union gave brief account of what happened at the Simla meeting with the Railway Board. He said they did not insist on the Board many demands. Demands regarding wages, provident fund to menial staff security of service, leave passes, etc., were placed before the Board. "We told the Railway Board these are our the minimum demands. The Railway Board has promised to give their final reply in July. Before that we must have a very strong Union. We must take a procession of thousands to Railway Board to demonstrate our Unity." he said: "All Railway workers are preparing and this time not G. I. P. alone but the whole mass of Railway workers will move."

The meeting came to an end with loud shouts of "Lal Bavta-ki-Jay", and "Long live the Unity of Railway workers."

Cow Comes To Rescue Of Lovers

Gorakhpur Romance

GORAKHPUR, May 21.

This is a story of a bucolic romance in which a cow played an important part in uniting two poor but ardent lovers.

The heroine was a Kshatriya girl of village Bharwalia. She wanted to marry Dhanuki Singh, a poor but good looking youth. Her uncles were opposed to the match. They wanted to give her away to an old man with plenty of money.

In spite of her protests she was forced to go through the betrothal ceremony with the old man and was ordered not to stir out of the house until the marriage was performed.

The heroine of Bharwalia, however, managed to elude the strict watch kept on her. She drove the family cow out of the houe, and on the pretext of chasing it ran straight to her lover who was working in the fields.

Dhanuki Singh dressed her in male attire complete with the turban and smuggled her out of Bharwalia to his native village Bansgaon where they were married and have been living happily ever since. They propose to send a string of beads to the ow.—"The Sind Observer."

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

SHOULD SPORTSMEN JOIN IN A WAR?

(By J. C. MAITRA)

"Should sportsmen join in a war?" That is a question which has been agitating the minds of the sportsmen all over the world in view of the impending world conflagration. Countries like Germany, Italy and Japan decided the point long ago. They are out to dominate other nations of the world, particularly those weaker neighbours who are unable to protect themselves against stronger foes. The spirit of national ags grandisement has pervaded these nations so much that they consider it a matter of right and duty to fight the weaker ones and to enslave and exploit them. For a number of years they have been exhibiting their callous disregard for sporting spirit and friendly relations towards those whom they intend to be their preys. During the last Olympic Games at Berlin, the Nazi Government took every precaution to inculcate the virus of Nazi-ism among the German sportsmen and held them to public view at the World Games.

AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALISM

Whether it is in Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy or Samurai Japan, the spirit is pure and unadulterated Imperialism. There is no question of regaining lost territories of their own or of defending themselves against foreign invasion. The fact of the matter is that nobody has taken a morsel of their lands which they can claim back, nor has any country in the world any design to dismember or devour a portion of their countries. Consequently, their motive is too naked and too evil to command any sympathy of support of any nation which has any sense of democracy or fellow-feeling left in it. Who can support the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy, absorption of Czechoslovakia by Germany and invasion of China by Japan on any moral or ethical ground? But the sportsmen of these countries have become so blinded by the spirit of their national aggrandisement that they do not feel any compunction in slaying their brother and sister sportsmen or unarmed men, women and children. The sporting spirit has been completely blurred from their minds—so much so that they do not see anything wrong in committing such atrocities which they would never countenance in their ordinary every-day lives. This is the result of extreme nationalism which is a sort of religious fanaticism goading them to murders for the benefit of one's country.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Then there is the second type of nationalism or Imperialism which has its root in Great Britain. We in India are directly concerned with that. For centuries Britain has spread her wings all over the world and has brought country after country and nation after nation under her subjection. It cannot be said that she achieved all this without shedding a drop of blood or without perpetrating any inhuman act. But she always placed before her and the nations subjugated the noble ideal of friendship and co-operation. In practice, of course, she has fallen very low from her high ideal. Peaceful penetration and exploitation have become her guiding principles every where. In consequence of which she has been gradually losing the sympathy and support of all the peoples who have come under her sway.

SOVIET RUSSIA

The other nations of Europe are now in constant dread of the Totalitarian States like Germany and Italy. After the swallowing-up of some of the smaller countries they fear that their turn may come next. They are all trying to combine with one another or seeking the help of the Big Powers. The only country which has so far stood up boldly against the threats of Hitler and Mussolini is Soviet Russia. It has no territorial ambition to gain from her neighbours or other countries, nor does she want trade expansion at the cost of others. Still all the States of Europe are very much afraid of her. The reason is that her ideal of Communism is dangerous to the very existence of the States which prosper under Capitalistic system of government. If by any chance she or her ideal gains supremacy they fear that it will sound the death-knell of the present order of society under which they are thriving. They have therefore been very reluctant, even opposed, to accept the hand of fellowship offered by Russia.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On the other side of the Atlantic there is the United States of America which is recognised as the greatest democracy in the world. She has no territorial ambition outside her borders. On the other hand she would like peace to reign Supreme all over the world so that everybody could go his own way in every walk of life. After the Great War of 1914-1918, she did her utmost in forming the League of Nations which was expected to assure and guarantee peace and freedom to all the nations of the world. Unfortunately the League has failed totally in its purpose. The stronger and ambitious nations of the world like Japan, Italy and Germany have flatly defied its authority and power. And the smaller nations have been crushed under their heels. There is, therefore, no power on earth which can prevent or check the marauding tendencies of these powerful countries.

MERE AUTOMATONS

When these depredations are going on in Europe, Africa and the Far East every country in the world is preparing for the gigantic onslaught which will overtake it in the near future. The totalitarian states have marshalled their forces long ago. They have enlisted all the sportsmen in the country for taking up arms against their countries' foes. Lest they should be overwhelmed by the finer feelings of sportsmanship they are being prevented from participating in International matches, especially against those countries which are likely to be on the other side of the battlefield in case of a war. Unfortunately for these sportsmen they cannot dare to disobey the commands of their Governments. They are sure to be meted with condign punishments, if they refused to carry out the orders issued against them. Thus they have become mere automatons in the hands of those who are guiding the destinies of their countries at present.

DESTRUCTION OF NOBLE SENTIMENTS

Fearing an attack at any moment the other countries, specially the Big Ones', are also preparing themselves for the onslaught. It is sure to be a life and death struggle for those who will be involved in it. Britain has also requisitioned the services of her prominent sportsmen to do the recruiting work for her. Others are sure to join up. It may be true that she has not directed her eyes on any country at present to bring it under her control. She had vowed the same thing last time. But as a result of the war, she expanded her colonies everywhere under the dubious name of mandate. This is likely to happen again. Convinced of a victory and gain for their country the British sportsmen would fall in line again, and fight their erstwhile friends for the sake of the honour and glory of their country. It may be sad commentary on the spirit of sportsmanship and fellow-feeling on both sides. But patriotism and aggressive patriotism at that—has usurped a higher place than these nobler sentiments of human brotherhood.

A MOOT POINT

It goes without saying that when Britain joins in a world conflict India will be dragged into it whether she likes it or not. For the simple reason that Britain rules over the destiny of this country. The Governor-General has already been empowered by the British Parliament to do everything himself in this respect The Indian National Congress on the other hand, has passed resolutions refusing co-operation to Britain in case of an Imperialistic war. It may be recalled that during the last world war, the British Government made many promises to India in lieu of her tremendous help. Soon after the war, these promises were forgotten and India was given the Rowlatt Act and the Martial Regime in the Punjab. Britain has yet to make good those promises even after the lapse of more than twenty years! Meanwhile Indians have suffered untold miseries and made immense sacrifices for the emancipation of their motherland. It may be asked, therefore, why should India help Britain in the event of an attack on her when she does not extend to her the hand of fellowship which she has given to Australia, Canada and South Africa?

FREEDOM FIRST

It has been argued by the supporters of Britain that if she lost the war India would be placed under the heels of Germany or Japan to her intense suffering and humiliation. To save herself, she must help Britain to thwart the external attack. It is, however, forgotten that India has no interest in England's defensive and offensive policies. As long as she remains in that subsequent position she may well leave Britain to her own resources. The question of help and Co-operation will only arise when England takes her as an equal partner and grants her perfect freedom to mould her own destiny. Until then India must choose her own course and own method to defend herself against aggression from outside. I am sure the Congress will take whatever steps necessary to prevent the exploitation of India's resources for the benefit of England in times of war. It will also prepare the country for withstanding any attack that may be made on her by any foreign enemy.

DUTY OF SPORTSMEN

After discussing what the world is heading for and what the leading nations of the world are planning to do, it is necessary to consider the duties of the sportsmen of the world at a time like this. As I have stated above, the sportsmen of the totalitarian states are persuading their fellow-countrymen to join hands in regaining their lost territories, while those of the democratic countries are enjoining their compatriots to lay down their lives for the protection of democracy. Evidently the calls to both sections are strong enough. Otherwise they would have fallen flat. But one thing is perfectly clear that both of them have lost sight of the fundamental basis of sportsmanship, namely, equality and fraternity. The spilling of one another's blood does not do any good to anybody.. A war will never end war. On the other hand one will succeed by another, as it has done from ancient times. The spirit of revenge will smoulder eternally, until it is replaced by love and affection. It therefore, devolves upon the sportsmen of the world to appeal to their Governments to desist from battles which will bring endless miseries upon all. The world has not yet emerged clear of the effects of the last war. To have another now will add to the misfortunes stalking the lands. They must, therefore, refuse to co operate in a campaign which will undermine the peace of the world and kill the finer sentiments of the human race.

Thana District Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Saturday.

Elaborate arrangements are made for the seventh session of the Thana District Political Conference to be held at Bordi today under the presidentship of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande.

A small exhibition of Khadi products and processes and other village industries is also organised.

WHERE THE NEXT CONGRESS SESSION WILL BE HELD

Amidst rural scenes such as these from Chhota Nagpur in Behar the next session of the Indian National Congress will be held.

A section of the Supreme Soviet of U. S. S. R. An urgent meeting of the Supreme Soviet was held on the 25th May.

TELEVISION'S INTERFERENCE PROBLEM

Interference, due to the ignition systems of motor cars, is becoming a major problem among British television users. "Thermion," feature writer for "Practical and Amateur Wireless," reports that Government departmental vehicles may soon be equipped with spark suppressors, and that motor manufacturers are rumoured soon to make similar use of such devices. He further suggests that everybody engaged in radio and television install suppressors and that they be sold to all purchasers of television equipment. However, "Thermion" has said that nearly five million vehicles are already on the road there and that no legislation is likely to be introduced until television is far more widespread. "Thermion" suggests that the real solution to the problem is to allocate higher wavelengths for television transmissions.

The British writer seems to have overlooked the fact that high frequencies are particularly suited to wide-band transmissions.—'Radio and Television."

MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS MISSES ART

(Continued From Page 20)

hibitor is supposed to know not only what the public wants but also what it needs. If the industry aspires to rank as a national institution it should supply the cultural needs of the community and should produce films which seek the combination of entertainment and enlightenment.

Pygmalion

Mr. Gabriel Pascal snatched away "Pygmalion" in an emazingly easy manner from Mr. Bernard Shaw who had never yielded to any producer before. In his remarks expressed in a film trailer Mr. Shaw gave his mind—the mind of an author. He allowed Mr. Pascal to film his play because the latter tried an extraordinary experiment of putting a play on the screen just as the author wrote it and wished it to be produced. A talented and self-respecting author should not allow the director to kill the soul of his play.

Decision Of The Academy

The exhibition of Indian art in London should be considered as a certainty in view of the announcement made by Sir Edwin Lutyens at the banquet last month. The Royal Academy of Arts is the right type of an institution that can sponsor it. Though the details of the plan of the exhibition are not yet known, it is hoped that the scheme of Captain Gladstone Solomon will receive due attention of the Academy. India should be delighted to learn the decision and should contribute its utmost to the success of the exhibition.

Summer Exhibition

India has been represented in the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy by two pictures. One of them is "Dawn" by Mr. Deuskar and the other a still life by Mr. Adurkar. Mr. Deuskar has exhibited his pictures five times successively. The acceptance of their pictures by the Academy reflects credit to the teaching imparted by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of which both of them are ex-students.

Success vs. Service

The success of Indian artists abroad does not necessarily constitute service to Indian art. It is interesting to note from Mr. Deuskar's interview with Reuter that he hopes to play a prominent part in shaping the course of Indian art and to keep to the Indian traditions. But, he does not intend to depart wholly from the Western styles and aims at a new school of art which, according to him, will harmonise the proportions of the West with the poetry of the East. Every artist is welcome to try any experiment he likes but he should realise that his venture does not crush the individuality of Indian art.

Immortal Artist

Leonardo da Vinci, the great master of the fifteenth century, has attained immortality through his art. The exhibition of his masterpieces recently opened at Milan should be considered as a rare event in Europe. The organisers have acquired his masterpieces from different countries including England. The loan of nineteen pictures from the Royal Collection at Windsor is a departure from the custom of never sending pictures abroad and significant of the importance the exhibition.

Medal design for "The Bombay Humanitarian League", by Syt. K. B. Kapadia

GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE

Last Opportunity For Graduates

June 1939 is the last opportunity for Graduates who desire to begin their studies for the LL.B. degree under the old course. The last second LL.B. examination under the old course will be held in April 1941: and therefore, students who desire to pass that examination, must enlist in June next. The Government Law College, Bombay, holds morning and evening classes for this old course.

For the new course of the LL.B. degree, the Government Law College is now a full-time College; and students who have passed the Intermediate Arts, Science or Commerce examination of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination, are admitted to the College. Admissions are to begin from 5th June 1939. Arrangements for hostel accommodation for a limited number of students joining for the new course are also made. There are also a number of Scholarships (open and special) Prizes and Free-studentships for students studying in the College, for either the new or the old course.

The Government Law College, Bombay, had its origin in 1855 in the Chair of Jurisprudence established by Government in the Elphinstone College at the request of the Perry Memorial Committee, which placed an endowment at the disposal of Government (the Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry, Kt., was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Bombay, who retired in 1852). The Law Class began with 46 students on the roll. In 1856, a separate Law School was formed; and in 1860 Regulations for the Degree of LL.B. were framed by the Bombay University which had in the meanwhile come into existence in 1860. The first Law graduates of the University of course, from the Government Law School—were the late Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle,

In 1925, the name was changed from Law School into a Law College but it was still a part-time Law College; and the classes still meet in the Elphinstone College building.

In 1938, the Institution became a full-time one like the sister Arts Colleges, and under the proposed new scheme, it is going to have a separate building. The College had about 650 students on its roll in January 1939.

With the completion of the proposed scheme, the Law College is expected to be a model one, with a spacious building of its own, a Hostel for students with all the amenities, and with a fine growing Library which is one of the best Law Libraries of the Presidency. It contains about 10,000 volumes including a number of Law Reports and important publications. The Law Library regularly receives about 40 Law Journals also, both Indian and foreign.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, M.A., LL.B. Bar-at-Law is the Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence of the College and Mr. R. P. Karwe, Advocate, is its Registrar.

Though the College belongs to Government, there is an independent Board of Visitors presided over by the Hon. the Chief Justice and it also consists of two other Judges of the High Court, the Advocate General, the Government Pleader and five other representatives of the Legal profession. The Board is expected to maintain an expert and efficient supervision on the working of the College and to advise Government in all matters pertaining to the College.

FIRST CLASS COUNTY CRICKET

Batsmen's Sensational Failures

LONDON, May 27.

Despite hard and fast wickets at the various centres, batsmen had sensational failures in the first-class county cricket matches which commenced to-day.

Notable among them was Leicester who lost the first five wickets for eight runs. Surry lost five wickets for 42 runs. Fast-bowler Butler took in one spell five wickets, for 43 runs in ten overs, one of which was a maiden.

Turnbull exhibited some delightful hitting. He batted for 75 minutes, his score including ten fours.

Powerful driving was a feature of Gimblett's innings. He scored 50 in exactly one hour and of this, 36 runs had come in fours. He was finally at the wicket for 165 minutes with 17 fours to his credit.—Reuter

DAVIS CUP

Britain Eliminates France

WIMBLEDON, May 27.

In the Davis Cup, third round, Great Britain eliminated France by three matches to one.

UNEXPECTED VICTORY

In the Davis Cup contests, Shayes had an unexpected victory. Shayes' good smashes and clever placements were constantly getting Destremau on the wrong foot. Shayes frequently stormed the net and his volleying was good.

BOUSSUS BEAT SCHAFFI

In the final match Boussus beat Schaffi who replaced Hare (6—0, 6—2, 7—5), Great Britain winning by three matches to two.—Reuter.

Golf At Hoylake

LONDON, May 27.

At Hoylake, the First Welsh versus Scottish final in the history of the event commenced under difficult conditions. A half gale fluctuating the fortunes. Kyle led one hole at the ninth, Duncan squared at the 14th and led two holes at the 18th for which he had 75 and Kyle 80.

Kyle beat Duncan by two and one. Kyle led one hole at 27th. Scores for 17 holes played: Kyle 71, Duncan, who was always in trouble with his drives, 82.—Reuter.

Franco Demobs Further 50,000

BURGOS, May 27.

General Franco has ordered the demobilisation of another 50,000 by the end of the month. Some 250,000 would then have been disbanded since the war ended.—Reuter.

'A FRIENDLY WARNING'

Local German Firm's Hint To Indian Staff In Case Of War

BOMBAY, May 27.

The "United Press" understands that a prominent local German firm have circularised their Indian staff hinting at the possibility of the present tension in Europe resulting in a World War and giving a friendly warning that they should be prepared to have their services terminated at short notice as in the event of a war the firm would be obliged to close their business.—United Press.

TOKYO, May 27.

Mr. Butler's statement in the House of Commons concerning the s.s. "Ranpura" has not been published here.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION IN "F" WARD

Sub-Divisional Committee Formed

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the residents of Sidhpura Buildings, Laxmi Bhuvan, Fancy Mahal and Krishna Kunj, all situated on the Gokhale Road North, was held on the terrace of Krishna Kunj on Wednesday last. Mr. Bhalchandra Vasudeo Keluskar presided.

Messrs. S. N. Nadiwale and C. G. Bhoseker, Sub-Divisional Officers of the "F" Division, and the President explained to audience the nature of the work to be done by the citizens of Bombay in connection with the Prohibition campaign launched by the Government of Bombay. The meeting then passed the following resolution:—

"In order to carry out the work of Prohibition under the direction of the Prohibition Board set up by the Government of Bombay, this Sub-Division of "F" Division appoints a Sub-Divisional Prohibition Board consisting of the following members:—

President:—Mr. Bhalchandra Vasudeo Keluskar, (Laxmi Bhuvan).

Secretaries:—1. Mr. S. N. Madiwale, (Sidhpura Buldg.); 2. Mr. V. H. Dixit, (Fancy Mahal); 3. Mr. M. N. Inamdar, (Fancy Mahal).

Members:—1. Mr. Vasudeo Y. Risbud, (Krishnakunj); 2. Mr. Ramachandra Kamlakar Vartak, (Sidhpura Buldg.).

HOW HE BECAME A CARTOONIST

Encouraged By 'Chronicle', Says Shankar

Mr. Shanker, Cartoonist, who lately returned from a study tour in the west, was entertained at a dinner party last night on the terrace of Narayan Vihar, Bombay, by the members of the Travancore Union. There was a select gathering including a sprinkling of Ladies. After dinner, a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Thambi. Besides, the President, Dr. Pillai and some others including a Lady spoke of the good qualities of the head and heart of the chief guest and wished him long life and prosperity in his career.

WHERE HE GOT IMPETUS

Mr. Shanker, who was garlanded, made a short speech recounting the circumstances through which he took up the profession of a Cartoonist. During his student career, he had an aptitude for drawing. During his visit to Bombay, he drew by chance for the first time some Cartoons which were published readily in the "Bombay Chronicle" through the encouragement he got from the "Chronicle" he pursued further in this line and through the help of some friends he went to the continent to specialise in this line. He thanked them for the entertainment.

PRAJAMANDAL LEADERS BREAK FAST

Sequel To Maharaja's Assurance To Release Prisoners

INDORE, May 27.

The Prajamandal leaders have broken their fast on being assured by His Highness that all prisoners arrested in connection with the hartal would be released and all ordinances in connection with the hartal withdrawn, when normal times are restored.—United Press.

LONDON, May 27.

Queen Mary passed a good night.—Reuter.

PEACE MOVE IN HYDERABAD

LAHORE, May 27.

Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Assembly and President of the International Aryan League arrived here to-day. Immediately after his arrival he met prominent Arya Samaj leaders of Lahore individually and collectively and discussed with them all aspects of the Arya Satyagraha in Hyderabad State. In the afternoon an informal conference of Arya Samajists was held at which the situation was discussed.

A meeting of the International Aryan League is being held at Delhi on May 30.

It is understood that fresh negotiations for a settlement have been started and this time a big politician of the Punjab is playing the role of a peace-maker.—A. P.

NUFFIELD'S BIG GIFT OF £15,000,000

For Devotion To Recreation Of British Troops

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Nuffield, the noted benefactor, is placing, in the hands of his Trustees, shares valued at one and a half million sterling to be devoted towards improving facilities for the recreation and enjoyment of militia, territorials and other forces.—

"ENDURING GRATITUDE"

The gift made by Lord Nuffield is announced in a letter Lord Nuffield has sent to Mr. Hore-Belisha, who, acknowledging on behalf of those who are in the service and will serve, expresses "what will be their enduring gratitude." The gift will yield an yearly income of about 105,000 sterling.—Reuter.

FACE OF SKY DURING WEEK

Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez writes:

MARS rises, in Capricorn, before midnight, at 22 hours and 20 minutes in South-East.

JUPITER rises, in Pisces, after midnight, at 1 hour and 42 minutes, in almost due East.

SATURN rises in Aries after midnight at 3 hours and 2 minutes, slightly to the North of East.

VENUS rises, in the Aries, before Sunrise, at 3 hours and 51 minutes, to the North of East.

SUN rises in the Taurus.

MERCURY, is, invisible, on account of its close proximity to the Sun, and will be visible, as Evening Star, in the West, after Sunset, from Sunday, 18th June.

The above timings of rising are Local and for Bombay.

Also, at ALL places having the same Latitude as Bombay, viz., 19 Degrees North, the abovementioned Planets will rise at the above Timings, but at the RESPECTIVE LOCAL Timings of the individul places.

Jupiter will rise, at the abovementioned time, at all places on our Earth, but, of course, at the respective local times at the places.

Mars will rise earlier than the above Bombay Time, at places South of Bombay Latitude, and later, at places North of Bombay Latitude.

Saturn and Venus will rise earlier than at Bombay, at places North of Bombay and later at places South of Bombay.

Mars, after midnight, will cross the Meridians of all places on our Earth, at 3 hours and 47 minutes of the respective Local Times of all places.

Mercury and Venus are nearer to the Sun and so cross the Meridians, ALWAYS, during day time.

Jupiter and Saturn, in these days, cross the Meridians during daylight and so no need of giving their Transit timings.

Harwood League

South Lancs "D" Impress

"A" and "D" Companies of the South Lancashire Regiment figured in Saturday's tie of the Harwood League. This was their first appearance. "D" Company earned full points by beating their opponents by two goals to nil. Many felt the margin of victory should have been higher and that the winners had been deprived of two good goals through faulty decisions by the man with the whistle. The two goals that gave the eventual decision came in the second half. The early period was blank.

The winners fully deserved to win and a lot of credit for this must go to Conway Whittaker and Pagett of the forward line. Henderson and Foster were good at back, but opinion had it the "A" Company's pair of backs, Melvin and Thompson showed up better under pressure. On the other hand Wornock in "D" Company's goal was the better custodian, Bellagamba was very faulty in all he did. Off the "A" Company forward line Grace and Gray were the good men.

THE GAME

In the second minute "D" Company found the net, the referee, however, held that the goalkeeper was fouled. To all appearance this was a legitimate tackle by Conway. Both teams went in for some hustling football, "D" Company being the more dangerous. Thompson and Melvin had their hands full in keeping the opposite forwards out. "A" Company's first effort at shooting came half-way through the period when Yates put in a long shot a little wide. "D" Company returned to raid, a corner award, nicely taken by Pagett, bore no result. "A" Company put in some useful attacking, and Gray almost gave them the lead with a delightful drop shot. From the clearance Bell got possession and another good effort was intercept. It was "A" Company now who were "calling the tune." Yates the centre-half created for the team pressing another opening with a fine forward kick, Grace was really unfortunate not to score with a fine header the ball hugged the upright on the wrong side.

"D" Company were in the opposite area for a few minutes. Two corners served no purpose. The ball crossed over and Gray called upon Warnock to save. He fielded correctly. The last three minutes before half-time were in favour of "D" Company. Straight from the kick-off "A" Company broke away, and the ball was put very near its right place. "D" Company after this came up strong and Robson might have scored if he put a little bit of ginger behind the shots he sents in. In fifth minute "D" Company were rewarded, a nice shot by Pagett was saved by Bellagamba. A weak clearance gave Conway the ball and a real strong shot, brought a point. Two minutes later "D" Company closed a nice passing movement the Whittaker scoring. The referee saw no flaw but the linesman flagged an off-side. The referee after consulting the man on the line disallowed the goal. The majority watching the match felt that the off-side rule had not been violated. This meant that "D" Company had been to all intent robbed of two good points. "A" Company attacked for a spell but Henderson and Foster spoilt several efforts. A free kick just outside the penalty area was put over the bar by Taylor. "D" Company worried the opposite defence again. Conway gave them a second point getting to ball after Melvin had miskicked in an attempt to clear a shot sent in by Whittaker. "D" Company were doing most of the attacking now and "A" Company put in an occasional run down. On one of these occasions Colbert spoilt a likely opening by putting in a good shot a too high. The closing stages saw "A" Company putting in a late effort. They failed to change the two love tally against them.

RESULT:

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "D" COY 2 goals

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "A" COY. Nil

TEAMS:

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT "A" COY.: Bellagamba; Melvin and Thomson; Taylor, Yates and Carroll; Preece, Bell, Grace, Colbert and Gray.

SOUTH LAUCASHIRE REGIMENT "D" COY.: Warnock; Henderson and Foster, Wilbraham, Hennin and Vernon; Pagett, Robson, Whittaker, Daly and Conway.

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

To-day's Match

B.E.S.T. v. 14th Heavy Battery, R.A., 6 p.m. Cooperage.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS ABROAD

India Government's Action: Correspondence With S. A. Union

BURMA AND CEYLON ISSUES BEFORE EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

SIMLA, May 27.

The Standing Emigration Committee concluded its meeting this noon. Discussion took place with regard to the situation in South Africa including the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Bill pending now. The negotiations which took place between the Government of India and the Union Government and the stage now reached in those negotiations were explained in detail.

INDIA GOVT.'S ACTION

The Committee considered the various lines of action open to the Government of India together with their possible implications. The course of action which the Government of India proposed was endorsed by the Committee who also expressed the approval of the manner in which the case was being presented. The correspondence between the two Governments continues to be confidential.

INDIANS IN BURMA

Questions at issue between the Government of India and the Government of Burma were discussed and action taken by the Government of India regarding the main questions of compensation and immigration was explained to the Committee and approved.

CEYLON ISSUE.

The latest proposals placed before the Ceylon State Council regarding the repatriation of Indian daily paid labour were discussed and explained and the representations so far made by the Government of India were placed before the Committee. Possible lines of action in the event of the situation deteriorating were considered.—United Press.

He Refuses To Quit

Lashkar Leader's Reply To Bannu Khan's Deputation

SIMLA, May 27.

A deputation of leading Chiefs of Ahmadzai Tribe headed by Ghazimiraj Khan waited upon Mushki Alam Khan, leader of hostile Lashkar that has collected in Lama hills near Bannu apparently with intent to commit raids and kidnappings in the Settled Districts of Bannu and Kohat and requested him to leave the territory. He refused to comply, pointing out that he was one of the owners of the Ilaqa. He agreed to give a final reply to Khans leader of the deputation, who is also a nephew of the gang leader, after having consulted his friends.—A. P.

Jaipur Hints To Pressmen

JAIPUR, May 26.

A conference of press representatives in Jaipur was called by Mr. R. N. Bobb, State Information Officer, yesterday.

He further said that with regard to news about State departments and State affairs the correspondents would do well to ascertain its authenticity and reliability from him.—United Press.

OUSTING INDIANS FROM AFRICA

Tanganyika Council Member's Charge

KARACHI, May 25.

That the campaign of ousting out Indians from Africa was not confined to merely to trade, agriculture and industry but even the services where the Englishmen who were in the top-positions were encouraging the natives and ousting the Indians from their clerical berths also was expressed by Mr. A. A. Adamji, O. B. E., a member of the Tanganyika Council, who arrived here on an All-India tour.

Mr. Adamji refuted the allegation that the Indians were not interested in the growth and economic development of Tanganyika where he said 23 per cent. of the Sisal, the biggest produce of the territory, was in their hands.—United Press.

DANGER AHEAD FOR 'FORWARD BLOC'

(Continued from Page 17)

matter. The attempt to form a 'Forward Bloc' or any such grouping inevitably results in the consolidation of other group opposed to it. That of course is no reason why a group should not be formed, but it is a reason for it to be formed only at the proper time and in the proper way. Otherwise the immediate result is to strengthen the opposing groups, and to bring about a bitter conflict within the organisation for control of various committees. Such conflicts have to be faced in a democratic organisation, but it would be unfortunate if we became wrapped up in them on the eve of internal and external crises.

WHY JAWAHAR KEPT QUIET

These are some of my difficulties in regard to the 'Forward Bloc.' But whichever way I look I find difficulty. The recent developments in Rajkot have an obvious importance and they are certain to have far-reaching repercussions not only in the States but in all India. How far do they represent a change in Gandhiji's approach to political problems, how far will they affect the policy of the Congress which he dominates? Gandhiji may be right in what he has done in Rajkot; without more and detailed knowledge I am not entitled to express an opinion. But the various processes he has gone through during the past few months in connection with the Rajkot are exceedingly difficult to understand or appreciate, and I do not see how a political movement can be guided in this way. When I had the honour of being elected president of the All-India States' People's Conference, I know well that I could not work any wonders or do anything out of the ordinary. The whole question of the States is a vast and complicated one, varying in form and substance in different areas and yet having an underlying unity. I hoped, however, to be able to do something to co-ordinate those various movements and activities and to give them a common background. But I realised soon that any activity of mine might not be in tune with what Gandhiji was doing in regard to the States. I had no desire to say or do anything which might come into conflict with him, as this would produce confusion in the States. And so I remained quiet and more or less inactive, I felt disabled.

THAT SENSE OF HELPLESSNESS INCREASES AFTER THE RAJKOT EVENTS. I CANNOT FUNCTION WHERE I DO NOT UNDERSTAND, AND I DO NOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE. THIS APPLIES TO THE WIDER PLANE OF ALL-INDIA POLITICS ALSO.

"PROBLEM BEFORE US"

I have had a considerable measure of belief in Gandhiji's vision and instinctive reaction to events. I have welcomed the moral tone he has given to our public life. His vital and prodigious contribution to our struggle for freedom is an essential part of India's history. I think that he has yet to play a great part in our struggle and in fashioning our future. I hope that it will be India's good fortune to have for many years.

But more and more the choice before many of us becomes difficult and this is no question of Right or Left or even of political decisions. The choice is of unthinking acceptance of decisions which sometimes contradict each other and have no logical sequence, or opposition, or inaction. Not one of these three courses is easily commendable. To accept unthinkingly what one cannot appreciate or willingly agree to produces ultimately mental flabbiness and paralysis. No great movement can be carried on this basis; certainly not to democratic movement. Opposition is difficult when it weakens us and helps the adversary. Inaction produces frustration and all manner of complexes, and is hardly conceivable when from every side comes the call for action.

That is the problem before many of us. —United Press.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 27.

Previous closing	8.92
To-day's opening	8.91
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.90
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 27.

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 167-0
April May 1940	Rs. 156-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 27.

New York cotton was moderately active to-day following the scattered enquiry but holiday in Liverpool restricted business with prices making little headway.

The trading in July began at 8.91 i.e. one point lower than last closing. After the early inactivity prices improved on trade buying and some foreign purchases under which price rose to 8.94 but higher levels brought liquidation and realising with July finally closing at 8.90.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 27.

In the local market Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 167-8 and then declined to Rs. 166-10. The market closed finally at Rs 167-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York. May 27.

The following are opening ranges:—

July (8.92/8.90) 8.91/8.91
October (8.17/8.16) 8.24/8.24
December (7.93/7.93) 8.04/8.02

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 27.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 3/4) dol 45 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 24 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 48) dol 48 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 1/4) unquoted

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and volume business very much limited coals revealed no fresh feature but undertone continued steady and sound, teas dull although few scattered deals reported, miscellaneous in speculative issues, indian iron steel share quieter so also Indian coppers while others kept more or less unaltered. electric shares on other hand met with fair request at gradually increasing rates, Govt. securities slightly easier.

Govt. securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 96/10, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 103/7, (three and half per cent loan 1947/50 103/6 small lots), four per cent loan 1960/70 111/1, five per cent loan 1945/55 113/12 small lot,

Banks:—Central 32/8, fud Reserve 110/4.

Coals:—Bhalgora 3/14, Equitable 32, New Beerbhoom 17/6, Raneegunge 31/2, Rewa 21/8, Standard 22/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 320, Ft. William 213 small lot, Howrah 52/14 xd, Kamarhatty 483.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/11, Indian copper 1/10 ex div, Dalmia cement 11/10, do defd 3/6 odd lots, Benares elec 13/4, Bhagalpore elec 8/4 Jorhat elec. ord 10 do pref 100/8, Jubbulpore elec 12/8, Braithwaite and Co. 7, Hukumchand steel defd 1/11, Indian iron 25/12, Indian Malleable casting ord 5/15, Marshall's 1/9, steel corpn ord 12/11 do pref 96 B. I corpn ord 2/11 Indo-Burma petrol pref 128, Bengal paper ord 69, Orient paper 14, Titaghur paper A ord 12, do B ord 12, Midnapore Zemindary 65/8 small lot Barduar tea and timber 1/12 Naga Hill 10/4, ct.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 27.

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 27.

Previous closing	4.68.18
To-day's opening	4.68.18
To-day's closing	4.68.16

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 27.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 27.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.18 and remained quiet and idle with hardly any enquiry.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued steady without any variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.173) 13.173
New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.90
Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.05) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (20d) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 27.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators sold. America bought Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 27.

Spot	(20d) 19 15/16d.—1/16
Forward	(19 13/16d) 19 3/4d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, May 27.

SILVER

Silver ready	52	12	0
Silver Jeth	52	11	0
Silver Ashad	52	10	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Jeth	37	2	0
Gold Ashad	37	2	6
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 27.

Wheat September	3	5	3
Wheat January	3	9	0
Linseed September	5	9	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 27.

The London Stock Exchange and other markets were entirely closed today on account of Whitsuntide holiday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Film Hits. 8-30 Torture of love. 8-45 On behind knee. 12-30 p.m. Sitar jaltarang and sarod. 12-40 Jhuti Dunya. 12-50 Hamid Husain. 1-0 Khan Saheb Rajab Ali. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All children's hour. 6-0 Kirtan: Gangotsav by B. Pabalkar. 6-25 Subtleties. 6-40 Allahrakhibai 6-55 Orchestral music. 7-10 Chattopadhya. 7-25 Instrumental Duets. 7-35 Master Shridhar. 7-45 Week in sport by Talyarkhan. 8-0 Allah Rakhibai. 8-15 Ao Bahes Karen (Hindustani) by S. H. Manto. 8-30 Radio orchestra: Rewa. 8-45 Thumris of first water. 9-35 New books review by Subur Mugaseth from Lahore. 9-50 Vienna philharmonic orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 & 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-15 Ratnakant. 6-15 to 6-30 Allah Rakha. 6-30 Muhammed Umar Khan. 6-45 Readings from Hindustani poems. 7-0 Sangit Saubhadra. 7-36 Allahrakhibai. 7-45 to 9-35 As in In Bombay 1. 9-35 Rajab Ali-Khan. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra. 7-40 Putlibai of Indore. 7-50 Haider Husain. 8-0 Tasadduq Husain. 8-20 Sudh Sarang on Sarangi. 8-25 Bebi Nurjahan. 8-35 Ghulam Najaf. 8-45 For young listeners. 9-30 Bebi Nurjahan. 9-45 Woman's world. 10-30 Musical comedy selections. 11-0 Songs from operas. 11-15 Pianoforte recital. 11-30 Waltz time.

1-0 p.m. Your selections. 6-0 Radio orchestra. 6-10 Tasadduq Husain. 6-30 P. S. Mukerji. 6-35 Putlibai of Indore. 6-45 Laxmibai. 6-55 Ghulam Najaf. 7-15 Bebi Nurjahan. 7-30 For villagers. 8-15 Tasadduq Husain. 8-30 Pavitra Ganga. 9-35 New books review from Lahore. 9-50 Orchestra symphonique de Paris.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon & 1-0 Music of Schubert.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Ghulam Najaf. 6-25 Bebi Nurjahan. 6-45 An instrumental duet. 6-50 Tasadduq Husain. 7-10 Haidar Husain. 7-20 Putlibai of Indore. 7-30 Irshad Ali. 7-35 Ghulam Najaf. 7-55 Bebi Nurjahan. 8-15 to 9-15 As in Delhi 1. 9-15 Putlibai. 10-0 Ghulam Najaf. 10-10 A concert recital: Adana. 10-15 Bebi Nurjahan.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Borrowers Satisfy Requirements Cheaply

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 27.

On the money market although Whitsun currency demand somewhat reduced the clearing banks' available surplus resources, other institutions have been willing lenders. Consequently borrowers found no difficulty in satisfying their requirements cheaply.

Contrary to general opinion the average treasury bill allotment rate was a shade under last week's, but this disappointment was counterbalanced by the market receiving 74 per cent of their applications which is the largest for a considerable time.

Wall Street closed firm.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon & 1-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 to 8-15 As in Delhi 2. 8-15 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. Inst. Duet 8-38 Ashit Mukherjee 8-58 Inst. Duet 9-5 Indubala 9-25 Satyen Bose 9-45 Indubala 10-5 Music Lesson 10-45 Stage and screen 11-20 Morning concert.

6-0 p. m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster 6-6 Church Service 7-20 Ashalata Roy 7-40 Kartick Ch. Das 7-55 Sunil Kumar Chatterjee 8-10 Meera Devi 9-0 Mary St. Johnston. 9-15 Bolero: Ravel 9-30 Music of Beethoven 10-0 Nan Marysko: Soprano 10-15 Vocal Medleys.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-0 as in Calcutta 1 9-0 Mishar Kumari

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. M M Golwalkar 6-20 Anis Khatoon 6-40 Qadir Bux 7-0 Zohrabai & Malka Jan 7-25 Radio Orchestra 7-35 Anis Khatoon 8-0 For women 8-30 M M Golwalkar 8-45 Ghazals 9-35 New Books review from Lahore 9-50 Qadir Bux 10-5 M M Golwalkar 10-25 Anis Khatoon

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-10 Dharam Chand of Dausa. 6-25 Badribai of Multan. 6-40 Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-50 Kumari Namita-Roye (Amateur). 7-0 Dharam Chand. 7-15 Badribai. 7-35 Kumari Namita Roye. 7-45 Meer Amman and Suroor: (Hindustani) 8-0 For countryside. 8-30 Badribai. 8-45 Next week's programmes. 8-50 Prithviraj Soi. 9-35 New books review. 9-50 For listeners in Sindh.. 10-5 Prithviraj Soi. 10-15 Badribai of Multan.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 K V Kesava Bhagvathar: Vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 K. Venkata Rao: Vocal 6-30 Kesava Bhagavathar: Vocal 7-15 Carnatic Orchestra 7-30 Tiger K. Varadachariar: Vocal 8-20 Listeners' letters 8-30 Tiger K. Varadachariar: Vocal 8-55 Paintings from life. A talk 9-10 Records 9-35 A. Ranganayakamma: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 Concert.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 London Music Festival 1939: Beethoven Concert IX 9-5 Musical interlude 9-15 Cards on Table 9-30 Sunday News: Weekly Newsletter 9-50 Sports Talk 10-0 J H Squire celesteoctet, with June Garden.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 27

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 168/12 for July Aug and Rs. 156/12 for A/M. Market advanced to Rs. 169/4 for J/A on offices buying. But at this level Jobbers came out to sell and market declined to Rs. 167/8 for J/A and Rs. 156 for Broach A/M.

At this level market was steady and advanced to Rs. 168 for July/Aug. but at the closing there was realising and market declined to Rs. 167/8. At 4-30 p.m. rates were as under:—

Broach J/A 1939	167	10	0
Broach A/M 1940	155	14	0
Oomra July 1939	159	12	0
Oomra D/J 1940	142	0	0
Bengal July 1939	124	0	0
Bengal D/J 1940	118	0	0

Lowest Rs. 168/12. Broach J/A 1939.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 43.

Broach A/M New York October Rs. 30 1/2

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 36 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 26

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.61—9
May	6.42—5
July	6.47—8
October	6.49—8
November	6.52—8
January	6.56—8
March	6.58—9
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.78—6
May	5.58—6
July	5.60—5
October	5.57—5
November	5.56—5
January	5.57—5
March	5.59—5

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 26

SAKELS—	
July	11.67—13
November	12.13—9
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.45—12
August	9.59—11
October	9.62—11
December	9.70—7
February	9.74—7
April	9.80—5
GIZA—	
July	11.57—10
November	11.64—14
January	11.71—13
March	11.75—13

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 27

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was closed at 4.68.18 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. for Spot and forward quotations were also unchanged at 19 13/16d. There was some American trade buying. Business was very small. Market was quietly steady. Later on market was steady but idle.

New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-11 1/4 and forward was Rs. 52-4 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. In the local market business was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow.

GOLD			
Ready	37	1	9
Jeth delivery	37	2	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	1	0
Ashad delivery	37	2	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	13	0
Jeth delivery	52	12	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	0
Ashad delivery	52	11	0
Ashad tejimandi	0	10	6

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 32,25,537 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday May 27.

The s.s. "Takliwa" which sailed from Bombay during the week carried a consignment valued at Rs. 17,081 for Mombassa. Four other consignments of the total value of Rs. 32,08,456 were shipped to London by the P. and O. mail steamer "Carthage".

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,22,42,10,119.

LONDON METALS

London, May 26

Copper	£42	10	0
Lead	£14	13	9
Tin	£225	5	0
Spelter	£14	1	3

Small Improvement In Steel Shares

ASSOCIATED CEMENT REGISTERS ANOTHER RISE

Textiles Steady

BOMBAY: May 27.

The Wall-Street market opened firm and remained steady up to the close with a firm undertone on hopes of tax revision and scattered good business news. U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of 1|2 dol. at 48-1|4 dol. and Anaconda Copper closed at a rise of dol. 1|4 at 24-3|4 dol.

The local market opened easy on the report that arbitration by Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in connection with the Labour dispute has not materialised as the Labour Union has not agreed to the terms of reference of the Arbitration Board.

After opening weak and slightly declined further on scattered selling the market picked up good strength and particularly active support was lent by Professional Bulls. Tata Steel shares were the first to respond, followed by slightly better inquiry in other sections.

After early weakness, the local Share Bazar improved under increased buying. However, the undertone of the market was fairly steady with active buying in Tata Steel shares.

At the moment the market seems in a reactionary mood for active speculative counters, but other sections are receiving mere attention. Cements have achieved a sustained rise.

European news seem to be less disturbing and there is a decided change in the feeling.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,290 and declined to Rs. 1,285, advanced to Rs. 1,326 and finally closed at Rs. 1322-8. Bombay Dyeing after opening at Rs. 752 advanced to Rs. 757 and closed to Rs. 756 Associated Cements opened at Rs. 122 and advanced to Rs. 130 but declined to Rs. 128-8 on realising, again advanced and closed at Rs. 129-4.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: May 27.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100	BOM. DYEING	756	4
100	CENTURY	207	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	210	0
100	COLABA	107	8
100	Coorla	83	2
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	280	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-9	
100	Finlay	92	8
100	GOKAK	128	0
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	42	8
100	Khatau	82	0
100	KOHINOOR	218	0
200	Laxmi	427	8
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	112	0
250	Model	42	0
50	MYSORE	85	0
100	NEW GREAT	18[illegible]	0
100	Osmanshahi	41	8
100	PHOENIX	200	0
25	Sassoon Silk	65	3
1,000	Sholapur	2,725	0
50	SIMPLEX	69	8
1,000	SWADESHI XD	199	6
100	SWAN	88	0
500	Vishnu	1040	0
1,000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	105	8
25-500	Central	32	11
500	Imperial	1,552	8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	390	0
50-100	India	141	8
100	Reserve Bank	111	8
5	Union	6	1
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	129	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	640	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	0
20	Mercantile	53	8
17-75	New India	38	10
200	Oriental	4275	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	3
	ELECTRIC		
25	Ah. New	54	8
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,435	0
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	Bombay Tram	128	0
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	[illegible]
100	Karachi	191	0
100	Poona	181	4
100	Surat	152	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,280	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,000	0
100	C Province	101	8
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	87	[illegible]
100	Sara Serajganj	100	[illegible]
500	Tapti Valley	763	12
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp.	5	11
2sh	Indian Copper	1	12
		XD	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 27

Bombay Dyeing (753/12) 752 757 755 756
Century (208) 207 208 207/8
Central India (210) 209 210
Kohinoor (218) 218 219 218
New Great (186/8) 187 183 184
Simplex (69/8) 69/8
Swadeshi (193/8) 197 199 198/8 199/8
Associated Cement (128/4) 128 129 130 128/8 129/8 129/4
Andhra (1435) 1435
Tram Ord (127/8) 128
Tata Hydro (151/8) 151/8
Tata Power (1277/8) 1275 1282 1277 1280
T Steel Defd (1315) 1290 1285 1302 1300 1320 1312 1326 1315 1320 1322
T Steel Ord (276) 273 275 278 277 278 278/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159/4) 159 160
Bellapur (179) 179 178/8
B Steam (226) 226 227 228
B Burma (459) 455 459 461 462

2sh.	Indian Copper	XD 1	12
10	Shivrajpur	36	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,322	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	278	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	340	0
10	Air Services	7	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	178	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	760	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	228	0
125	B. BURMA	462	0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	158	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 5	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	84	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	93	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42	8
100	I. Radio Defd.	325	0
100	I. Radio Ord	325	0
100	Port Canning	71	0
30	Premier Con	70	0
10	Scindia	17	15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38	8
	PREFERENCE		
[illegible]	[illegible] Invested (T.F.)	106	0
7	p. c. Andra Valley	1445	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	78	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	96	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144	1
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,546	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	160	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	680	0
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	10
8	p.c. Sholapur	77	8
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 27.

Standard copper cash (buyers) £42-5-0
Standard copper 3 months £42-12-6
Electrolytic copper [illegible]
Bombay Market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-10-0
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 27

3	1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/12	
2	3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8	
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/10	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2	
3	per cent 1963/65	96/12	
3	1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/8	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4	
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/14	
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114/12	
5	per cent U P Bonds	58	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6	
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12	
	TAX FREES		
5	per cent 1945/55	114/1	
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8	
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent 1972 B P T	108	
5	per cent 1959 M Deb	118	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	107	
6	per cent M Deb 1954	127	
6	per cent K P T 1956	127	

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 27

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 May on

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Aug. 1/6 Sept. April

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 3/4

Bank's buying T T 285 1/2

Bank's buying D D 284 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 27th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 27th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 27th instant

Java London 8.69 3/4 27th instant

New York London 4.68.18 26th instant

London New York 4.68.18 26th instant

London Paris 176.73 26th instant

London Italy 89.05 26th instant

London Belgium 27.50 1/8 26th instant

London Switzerland 28.77 3/4 26th instant

London Berlin 11.67 1/2 26th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 26th instant

London Amsterdam 8.72 26th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet. Uncertain.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 25th instant

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 26th instant

Silver London Ready 20 25th instant

Silver London Ready 20 26th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 25th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 26th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th instant.

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 26th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 25th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 26th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent

6 months 1 per cent

Tone: Quiet.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay May 27.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
June	98	0	0
August	98	0	0
October	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
June	109	8	0
August	109	8	0
October	110	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
June	142	0	0
August	142	8	0
October	143	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
June	208	0	0
August	218	0	0
October	218	8	0

Leaves From Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

The Young Brigade

Not a black, brown, red or even spotted shirt political organisation, but just a band of fairly immaculately dressed, mentally alert young folk (feminines not excluded), who have decided to launch clear of vociferousness into genuine social work. Hot weather and the hardy annual exodus to the hills has left Bombay socially bare in the evenings, so the Devil of Depression finds work for idle hands to do.

Thursday evening they met at the Cricket Club, and from the number of anti-prohibition drink glasses on the table you would have thought they had found their 'metier' but either through the stimulation of the bottle or the wagging of the tongue, the Groups (Progressive) decided to support some Groups (Literacy).

And it came to pass that they appointed a Sub-Committee, who, when they had consulted among themselves said one to others, "Let us arise and go unto the wilderness of the Labour chawls at Parel and let us see for ourselves what this miracle drive hath done unto the Demon of Illiteracy."

What They Saw There

At the Social Service League, Miss Godavermai Gokhale, like the gushing river that her name suggests, was a flow of words and actions, spouting out directions here, rushing up explanations there, rolling smoothly over the currents and the cross-currents of radically different political thoughts and creeds, sweeping them all down with a lordly flow to the noble uplift work. She is typical of what a woman may, what a woman can do.

We have heard stories of father and son sitting at the same desk in class when literacy first penetrated into China, the son beating the father at lessons in the class, the father beating the son in return with a broomstick at home. These scenes are being enacted in real life in Bombay to-day. Though primary education is compulsory in that area, illiterate children attended the night classes, and gave very plausible explanations, too, for not attending the day schools, viz., they had to roam the streets and pick up fights with other urchins during the day.

Some of the volunteer teachers were full of spirit and enthusiasm and carried their classes with them; others were typical school room teachers who achieved their goal with regular grounding. The progress made by the classes in 11 days was, to say the least, phenomenal; one slate stated in Marathi. "I am a mill worker. I am from the Konkan"—and this from knowledge of writing acquired in only 11 days, and written spontaneously, not as directed. Let us not compare it with our own school days, for we will not shine in contrast.

A Round Of Plea

Decided to do the round of Society's centres during the week-end. At the Majestic on Friday Beppo and his band played good music, but the main amusement of the evening was provided by a couple who scuttled along the floor like a couple of runaway horses dancing in a cabaret-cum-American style. Hats off to them for the funny spectacle provided.

Sunday at Green's where quite a crowd had assembled fairly early. Didn't spot anything in particular except a couple of anti-prohibition rationalists sipping soft drinks; proving traitors to their broadcast creed or preparing themselves for the inevitable?

Earlier in the evening looked in at the Cricket Club dance and was quite taken aback to see the whole AIR there, Talyarkhan and even Bokhari and not forgetting Fielden, a merry trio, if they only could play to their own tunes unchecked by unwanted (?) criticism. Were their voices too groggy to be tuned in that evening?

Report On The A. I. R. Studio

An expert paid a visit to the studio and here is his report, which as it is too heavy and dignified to go into the Blue Books, and too lengthy to fit in any file, has been retrieved from the waste paper basket as a cheery stinger.

Who hasn't heard of the wail of our Station Director at Radio VUB (call letters of the Bombay Station) of what he could do (but doesn't) if 'only' he had the means! But the Station's aesthete couldn't bear chaprasis and "Ji Huzoories" or even you and I, putting "greasy" fingers on his show-case desk, so he spends a few hours worth of programme money on a semi-circular three inch brass strip round the desk after the strip is duly chromium plated, if you please! It is AIRY Accountant alert enough to spot such extravagant items or does the heat of Delhi simply wear out the discriminating faculties of the poor boy?

If they haven't money for decent programmes or a more powerful station, why in the name of Thunder do Government allow such extravagant expenses on extra studios, over-size air-conditioning plant that chills your very bones, fancy fittings, expensive concealed wiring, and all the other jim jams that they have installed at the VUB? If your city's station cannot provide a guaranteed day-in-and-day-out service even over a 100 mile area, what in the world is the use of wasting public money on this empty show?

Addled Ideas

Surely it is not enough for the Station Director, the Controller or even the Sports Announcer to say, as each takes you round separately: "All MY design and ideas, you know, isn't it just too, too WUNderful and artistic? MY colour scheme, and MY selection of lovely jars, and look, ever seen anything like them, aren't they dears, and the curtain stripes, Sulka's can't teach ME anything etc., "ad nauseam."

The A I R has sufficient staff to judge by about a five inch spread in the Telephone Directory —very possibly with ten men doing the work of five sub-normals —so is that why they fail to understand that changing the time of talks, film reviews, etc., to seven forty-five in the evening is on the face of it due to nothing short of addled ideas? What encouragement is there for speakers to give their best when they know that though they are on the Air, only the control room operators form their gallery?

Maybe the old questionnaire, like the Delphic Oracle, could be consulted, no? yes? ZAB (not a station call sign this time but the whole bang lot of the staff).

Will this catch the bleary eyes of an Herbert Marshall or R. E. Jeffreys or a local Khan, or will it go the way of all flesh? Anyway I'm indifferent, as I'm one you read warnings to in the "Indian Listener"—a Pirate till the Programmes improve!

A Dull Week-End

Thursday evening, Mr. Skelton, inventor of "Bye-ways", talked to the Progressives on his invention. Mr. Mardy Jones livened up the proceedings by a short speech, incidentally reminding the audience of the fact that out of every 100 inventions, 90 are bogus, 9 are of no value and importance, and the remaining one may be of some value. "Bye-ways" seem good, but a track that is primarily built for one type of specialised traffic only, is not too practical

Not a picture in town last week that deserves the comment of even one sentence, that is, apart from the Indian screen. Is India a dumping ground for dud-films?

In spite of the weather, dancing still keeps its grip on all classes. If gangsterdom were to come in with prohibition we could locate Public Enemy No. 1 on a popular dance floor and would not have to go in search of him in the underworld; that's where Bombay's pleasure loving boozers dwell.

Sunday evening saw a new professional couple make their debut on the Cricket Club floor; they were quite good but as Bombay has recently seen some dancers of the world championship class few were impressed. A Waltz championship at Regal on Wednesday seemed to have attracted no dancers of any class, and the exhibition was poorer in technique and grace compared to the competition last month at the Taj.

Press And Art Club

Mr. Rowland Thomas gave some of his Fleet Street reminiscences on Monday evening and seemed to be so amused at his own stories that nothing could keep him from chuckling interminably. Sir Richard Temple kept the balance by refusing to grin, while Mr. Francis Low with his never failing red button-hole scattered occasional polite smiles. Mr. Low's reference to a "polite, meek and mild editor" brought the house down and even Sir Richard Temple smiled. Are editors really such terrible beings or have disgruntled subs and rejected contributors built up a legendary "halo" round them?

Rotary Club & Prohibition

Tuesday's lunch meeting attracted an enormous crowd as Dr Gilder was to give a speech on "Prohibition." There is no doubt about it that a speech by Dr Gilder is the greatest attraction in town to-day—if he had been in the record-breaking God's Own Country he might have been offered fabulous sums to speak and act on the silver screen.

After lunch Dr. Gilder ingeniously turned the tables on some prominent anti-prohibitionists by bringing up their past history and their pronouncements in favour of prohibition made so far back as 1921. The attitude of the Rotarians as enunciated on the occasion is probably the attitude that will be taken up by all sensible anti-prohibitionists, that is they will try and oppose Prohibition by constitutional means till it becomes a fact; thereafter as responsible citizens they will accept the restrictions laid down by it.

Like the biblical character Dr. Gilder came out unscathed from the Lion's Den.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 15)

Scheme to the Provincial Headquarters of U. P. under the direction of our National Organising Commissioner. In this connection the Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 30,000 over and above the usual scout grant. Forty-eight scoutmasters will go through a special three months course of Rural Reconstruction through Scouting.

In Bihar also 4,000 scouts helped the H.S.A. Dr. Kichlew, the Programme on behalf of the H. S. A. The H. S. A. scouts in Bihar have further rendered wonderful service during the floods.

More Recognition For The H. S. A.

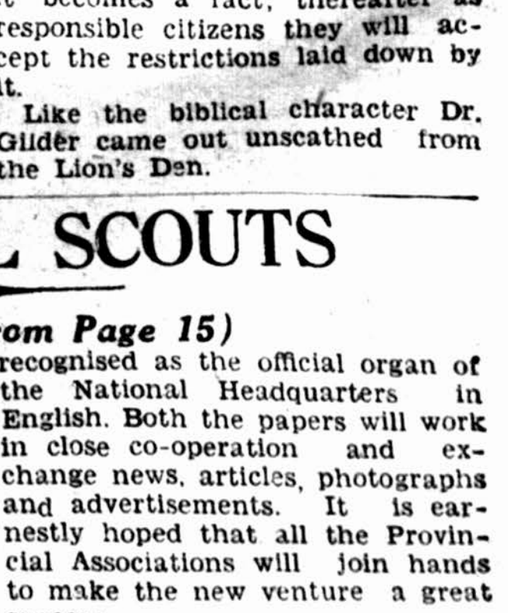
The scouts of the Islamia college and school at Amritsar have appointed the H. S. A. Kichlew, the Provincial Commissioner of the H. S.A. in the Punjab, was presented with an address by the Amritsar corporation and he was also greeted by a Grand Rally of three thousand scouts.

The B. P. Association's rally in the Punjab was unique because of the complete absence of the public from the tamasha.

Our Official Magazines

It was decided at the National Council meeting held at Allahabad that the Seva, the official organ of the U. P. Provincial Headquarters will be henceforward recognised as the official organs of the National Headquarters in Hindi and Urdu. The Hindusthan Scout, the official organ of the Bombay Provincial Headquarters is recognised as the official organ of the National Headquarters in English. Both the papers will work in close co-operation and exchange news, articles, photographs and advertisements. It is earnestly hoped that all the Provincial Associations will join hands to make the new venture a great success.

Let us hope that we shall soon have our magazines on behalf of the National Headquarters in all the main Provincial languages of India. Buck up Madras and Bengal.



ENGLAND'S ALARM CLOCK.

(Courtesy: "Nebelspalter", Zurich).

Strange Love Of A Refugee

(Continued From Page 14)

pact, would life have been different for us. Perhaps we were too spartan. In the light of what followed, would it not have been wiser for us both not to have kept to the pact so strictly?

As the train was moving I ran alongside. She leaned out of the window and said "I will come back if I can. Do not seek me".

Then the train passed on and left me desolate. So I have remained ever since, except for a small spell. For six months I lived in the same quarters that we had occupied together waiting for her, but never came a word from her. For two years every morning I went to meet the train that came from the Russian border, but she never came. The Almighty has given me a fighting strength and through these terrible days I fought my sorrow with hard and incessant work.

After two years I received an autographed copy of her work, the work on which we had laboured together for three years with such joy. On page 33 in her own handwriting and initialled by her were the sentences "Courage, I am trying to come to you. I am not married. I shall marry no one but you. Wait."

For one year I waited, then I thought that her message gave me the right to seek her. I went to her home town in Russia. Her parents had removed. In seven months I had traced her to St. Petersburg and Moscow. Then there was no further clue. Her father was in the fur and caviar trade, so I travelled to many towns in Siberia and lastly heard of him in Nijninovgorod, but he had not been there for over a year and no one could tell where he came from or where he went to.

The search continued for another two years in many countries of Europe. After that, sorrow-stricken, hopeless, I plunged into every dissipation, vice and danger, I drank, womanised and fought duels for full fourteen months, when I received from Paris a letter from my beloved, with only the words "Stop Coward. I still love you". It was signed by her. I took the fast train to Paris. I searched but did not find her. Then I returned and cross-examined every friend and person known to me and to her to discover who supplied Feodora with news about me. I even went to the Russian Embassy. I got no clue. Still I searched.

Another two years passed and then I married, hoping thus to forget Feodora. My wife was a sweet woman and I never let her know my secret sorrow. She died. Then my beloved wrote again, sorrowing with me and added "I am still trying to come to you. I still love you. I am unmarried".

Again I waited. Again I searched. Again I married. She never wrote again to me. She never came in life again to me. She ever lives in me, as she was, when last I saw her. Years, years after when youth was gone, she came to me in the moonlight, floating in the air and merged herself into another being, whom she gave to me as a new love. My search for her on earth is over, but memory remains and my soul clings to her—in her whom she pointed out to me. Now read the next part of my story and tell me am I to blame. What would you do? What can I do but what I am doing?

The New Story

As I write the full moon shines brightly in a cloudless sky. At this midnight hour all is still and peaceful in the beauty of the silvery light and my mind travels over the past twelve months, so full of many disappointments, sleepless nights of agonised thoughts, and days weighted with a heart full of sorrow. Disappointments for things that I had promised to do and could not, having been prevented by circumstances that I had never imagined and could not control. Twelve months spent in agonised thoughts, weighing spoken words, judging conduct and gestures and acts which pointed to a destruction in my Nora of confidence in me and our friendship. A heart full of sorrow caused by absence—and the memory of one lost in the long forgotten years.

It was just about this time in the autumn twelve months ago that I first saw her. Let us call her Nora, though that is not her name. I did not want to meet her, for she reminded me of Feodora, who ever remains a bright, shining light spot in the dimness of an aged past. Her voice, her eyes, her carriage, the pose of her head, her walk reminded me of her, now for ever lost to me on earth. I did not want to meet Nora lest the agony of past years be rejuvenated and my soul be once more drowned in unshed tears. But I was forced, against my will to meet this being, who seemed to walk out from my past. Perhaps, it was my fault. I had to defend her twice, as any gentleman might have done and she was forced on me for inspection and investigation—for me to certify that of which I was convinced at the very first glance. I shook and shuddered through my body as she came to my table and it was only by the supreme effort of my will that my voice did not tremble as I spoke low and my hand remained firm as our hands met in conventional greeting.

Then we drifted into a friendship, intimate in its confidences, happy in its disinterestedness, gripping in its companionship. I longed for her companionship and presence. When she was near, the world seemed a happier and better place. When she spoke, Nature sang. When her eyes flashed, the sunlight struck the dark places of earth. We spent many happy hours under the trees, with the sun-shine all around us. The heavy laden years fell away from me and once more I lived as I lived before the years of search and sorrow came.

All that was in the rosy dawn of our friendship and at that time I thought that she also longed for my company. To-day I know that I was mistaken; yet I love to think that in those days, she sometimes wanted my company. That was a year ago. What a difference one year makes! And yet a year is but a scarcely noticeable point in the roll of Eternity, but to humans, it is 365 long days in which much may happen, much be lost.

A Hard Struggle

Before long I knew this companionship was dangerous to me, for the beloved of the past, in some curious way kept merging into Nora. But I kept an iron guard on myself. I avoided being too near to her, lest the freshness of her being, grip me. I would not touch her, lest her youth run seething through my veins. I would not look at her when she spoke, lest the sweetness of her expression loosen my tongue into indiscreet eloquence. It was hard, because sometimes as her eyes flashed and her lips curved, my hands itched to hold her cheeks between my palms and kiss every single eyelash on her eyes and feel the softness of her lips against mine; sometimes as I saw the grace of her movements, my arms ached to snatch her to me and bury my nose in the silken lacery of her fragrant hair. It was hard but I sternly held myself in leash, because I feared to lose her.

What had I to offer? I was probably more than double her age and she had been brought up in the convention, that mothers have created in some countries to prevent the rivalry of the daughter, that a younger generation may not look upon an older and vice versa with eyes of love. Also I knew that she thought she loved another and had pledged her word to him secretly as her parents objected to the man of her choice, who was of much lower education and culture. Yet I could not face the thought of losing her. The accumulated longings of many lonely years were concentrated on her. Unconsciously she had come to take the place of my long lost beloved. Was I to blame? Do you know what hunger and starvation means? Well, the hunger of the soul is infinitely more painful. Do you know what loneliness means in a strange big city, when one feels isolated and lost in the city squares although surrounded by a worldful of people? Well, I felt that for years. Then why should I not have satisfied my hunger, buried my loneliness when I could do so without doing her harm, without her even knowing? If it was dangerous, it was for me—not for her. If I lost her, I would feel it—not she. She could go away from me and still be happy. She looked on me as young girls are apt to do, as on a priest, a doctor or a teacher, with whom they feel safe, in spite of the most intimate confidence and familiarity. Such men are supposed to respond wisely, coldly, without feeling, and if they show feeling they are quietly and indignantly thrust aside.

Well, they were halcyon days, days full of happiness. Every day I met her and spent a few hours with her that seemed all too short. From day to day I lived but to see her again. I wanted nothing but to see her and to hear her talk. That seemed quite sufficient. I was like a poor man put out of the struggle for existence by a small windfall—quite content with the little he received, rich in the feeling of possession, without desire for greater wealth. These happy days, memorable now, lasted about three weeks, but they were weeks of happiness—for me at least. After that I could meet her only two or three times a week.

(TO BE CONCLUDED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

A person who is always making excuses is up against continually retracing his steps to erase the bad imprints he's made along his path of advancement.

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

Map Changes And Philately

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

Stamp collectors are always enthusiastic over the prospect of new issues, but it is doubtful if the forthcoming influx of stamps from central Europe will find much favour with them. Postage paper honouring the dishonourable acquisitions of the Nazis certainly cannot share the popularity of adhesives issued under happier circumstances. That there will be many postage changes following recent alterations in the map of Europe is inevitable, of course. Provisional stamps and issues with the "return of territory" theme will give the philatelic situation a marked resemblance to the post-war years.

During its short regime of two decades, the republic of Czechoslovakia was a prolific contributor to philately. Its postal output included every type of issue and reached a total of nearly 600 separate items. It is ironic to note how many of these stamps were issued in honour of independence, peace and charity. Views of many cities, including Prague, Pilsen and Bratislava have also appeared on Czech stamps These cities are now occupied by German forces, and it is not unlikely that they will reappear postally under Nazi sponsorship.

The breakup of Czechoslovakia is by no means the only geographical change to be reflected on postage stamps. German occupation of the Baltic port of Memel, formerly a possession of Lithuania, will also affect postage there, and only your radio can begin to keep abreast of these momentous events as they occur. Eventually, however, your postage stamp album will carry souvenirs of all of them.

The Philatelic Truck

Considerably more cheerful, but almost as indefinite as the European news is the record of our much publicized philatelic truck. This project, one of the most interesting ever conceived by the Post Office Department. has been "on again, off again" almost as much as the photoplay, "Gone With The Wind."

Originally scheduled to begin its peregrinations to rural territories last October, the truck has been held up for lack of operating finances. Now, however, the money appears to be forthcoming, the truck is almost completely finished and equipped and prospects for a spring journey seem very favourable.

New Rate—New Stamp

On March 1st the rate for Canadian special delivery was reduced from twenty cents to ten cents. Pending the release of a new adhesive in the lower value, a provisional issue has appeared, consisting of an overprint on the

20 cent. dark carmine special delivery stamp of 1938. The old value is obliterated by three horizontal bars, and the 10 cent. denomination is printed in black.

Sport Set

Ecuador has been very generous this year in the matter of stamp releases. One of the most attractive is a set issued in hon our of the Bolivian Olympic Games. There are five airmail values and five stamps for regular postage, designed as follows: The postage values are: 5 centavos, rose-red-parade of athletes; 10c, blue, runner; 50c, olive-green, basketball; 1 Sucre, purple, wrestling; 2s, olive-green, diving. In the airmail set we have; 5c, green, steeplechasing; 10c, orange, woman runner; 50c. brown, tennis; 1s, olive-brown and 2s, carmine, fire of victory.

New Issue From Honduras

The government of Honduras is required by law to issue new postal paper every four years. In compliance thereto the Central American republic has released postage and airmail sets, with official stamps scheduled to follow. The five regular postage values released to date are: 1 centavo, yellow, Coat-of-arms of Honduras; 2c, dull red; Palace of the Central District; 3c, rose-red, map of Honduras; 5c, orange, yellow, Choluteca Bridge and 8c, deep blue, National flag.

Each of the ten airmails is inscribed for use on internal and international airmail. Values colours and designs are: 10c, brown, ruins of Copan; 15c, light blue, portrait of President Carias; 21c, gray-black, Maya Temple; 30c, blue-green, portrait of Jose Cecilio; 40c, violet, presidential palace; 46c, gray-brown, figure of Lempira, an Indian; 55c, deep green, Cathedral of Suyapa; 66c, black, portrait of Father Jose Trinidad Reyes; 1 lempira, olive, new hospital at Choluteca and 2 lempiras, lake-brown, Dr. Ramon Rosa, former president of Honduras.

An official airmail set was also issued, and was available to the public for a brief period. All eight values had the same design —the Honduran Coat-of-arms at the left, the National flag in the right half and a banner diagonally arranged, reading, "Correo official aereo." Each stamp was printed in three colours.

Russian Architecture

Examples of modern architecture, publicizing the "new" Moscow, are pictured on seven stamps recently released by the U.S.S.R. Each stamp has a background in fine network of the same colour as the central design. Following are the buildings pictured, leading off with a view of "Gorky Street," a new avenue in Moscow which is presented on the 10 kopecs, brown; 20k, deep blue-green, new home of the Council of People's Commissars to the left and a part of the new hotel "Moscow" at the right; 30k, red, new Lenin Library, said to contain more volumes than any other library in the world; 40k, blue, new Crimea suspension bridge over the Moskva River; 50k, reddish-lilac, another new bridge over Moskva River; 80k, olive, Khimki River Station on the Canal Moskva-Volga; 1R, dark blue, subway station, "Dinamo."

Forthcoming Sets

The summer charity set of the Netherlands, to be released about May 1st, will consist of five values portraying famous men of Holland.

Two issues are soon to be released from Jugoslavia, one for the benefit of postal employees and the other for child welfare.

The achievements of the French infantry will be commemorated by stamp issues to come from each French colony. Each issue will consist of two values.

From the principality of Monaco will come a set of fourteen pictorials, which, to judge from advance proofs, will be very attractive indeed.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures a poet riding a griffin?
2. Who were Zwirko and Wigura, and on what stamp are they portrayed?
3. The rocky formation known as "The Pitons" appears on what adhesive?
4. What stamp depicts the various stages in the life of a silkworm?
5. What is a kookaburra, and on what stamp does he appear?

(COPYRIGHT)

Find the Statesman's Name

What great American statesman was born on the twelfth day of this month? You cannot guess? Here is a way to determine his name. Write down the names of nine objects in the drawing. Then from each of the first eight names cross off the letters spelling the name of a four-footed animal. From the last name cross off the letters spelling a word meaning a heavenly body.

In each case but one letter will remain, and these nine surviving letters will spell the name of the man, who was known as "The Great Pacificator."

(For Solution See Page 47)

CANADA'S OLDEST WAR VETERAN TO SEE THE KING AND QUEEN

North Battlesford, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Thomas Swain, aged 103, the oldest war vateran in Canada, is planning to go to Saskatoon next June to see the King and Queen while they are on their Canadian tour.

Mr. Swain, who will be 104 years old on April 6, has a volunteer militia record on the Canadian prairies that autodates the stirring pioneer days when Garnet Wolssley arrived with his troops at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, early in the 19th century.

Mr. Swain was born in a trading post at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in the fifth year of the reign of King William IV. His descendants are said to number 250. His trip to see the King and Queen, dependant upon his health next summer, is being sponsored by the Canadian Legion.—Reuter

Mistress: "And the most important qualification of all is honesty. The last maid stole my silver spoons."

Maid: "Oh, you'll be all right with me, mum—I am bound over for twelve months."

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES. EACH GETS RS. 63-2 As.

There were Nineteen All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 63-2 As.) Rupees Sixty-Three and Annas Two only.

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D. R. KARLE,
Helly Hair-Cutting Saloon,
Kittridge Road,
Colaba, BOMBAY, No. 5.

RUBABAI MOHOMADALLY,
Muskati House,
Mohomadally Ro ad.
BOMBAY. 3.

ALIHUSHAIN ABDULHUSHAIN,
C/o. S. A. Mahableshwarwala,
52, Khokha Bazar,
BOMBAY 3.

ABDEALI VALIJI ELECTRICWALA,
Fatma Manzil, 2nd floor,
Room No. 31., Palton Road,
Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

E. S. MAHABLESHWARWALA,
52, Khokha Bazar,
BOMBAY, 3.

KHUSHMANLAL J. MUKHTYAR,
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M. G. SAJAN,
91, Tontonpura Street,
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BOMBAY. 9.

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Turner Road,
Bandra, BOMBAY.

SIRIN F. BANDUKWALA,
Dilkhoos Bungalow,
Ghorbunder Road,
Santacruz, BOMBAY.

Anand

MAGANLAL M. KOLSIWALA,
Ranchhod Chawl,
ANAND.

Bhuj Cutch

GONSAI MADHAVGAR MAVAGAR,
Nagar-Chukla, Pan Shop,
BHUJ, KUTCH.

Cutch Kodai

KHATRI JOOSAB ABDULLA,
CUTCH, KODAI.

Dhulia

SAMALDAS BHAGWANDAS,
C/o. Jasbhai Bhailalbhai Shop,
Charni Road, DHULIA,
West Khandesh.

Bhavnagar Kathiawar

SHAPOORJI DADABHAI BAM,
D. D. Vakil Dharamshala,
BHAVNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

Karachi

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SIND, KARACHI,

SAKINABAI & AMINABAI GONDALWALA,
Adamji Shaikh Jiwanji Compound.
Campbell Street,
KARACHI.

Lalpur

L. R. JAMNAGARWALA,
LALPUR,

Secunderabad Dn.

MISS B. R. BENGALI,
West Parade,
SECUNDRABAD, (Dn).

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	3
B	18
C	1
D	11
E	5
F	13
G	6
H	8
I	2
J	9
K	7
L	16
M	12
N	15
O	10
P	17
Q	14
R	4

TWO ERRORS

There were One Hundred and Sixty entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 5/-) Rupees Five only.

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Yorkshire Castle,
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A. Dairkee,
The Service General Stores,
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Colaba, Bombay 5.

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Sakhina Mansion,
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Jadavbai Lalji,
17, Manoradas Street
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Mohomadali Road,
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Muskati House,
Mohomadali Road,
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Muskati House,
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Mohomad Husain Mulla Khanali,
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Bombay 3

Messrs. Hasanally Heptoolabhai
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M. Mulla Khanaly,
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Bombay 3.

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Bombay 3.

D. A. Hushan,
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30, Bombay 3.

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Sooraj Bhoovan,
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Kurla, G. I. P. Rly.

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Ranchhod Chawl,
Anand.
Maganlal Motilal Kolshiwala,
Ranchhod Chawl,
Anand.

Amalner

Dharamsi Bhurabhai,
Amalner,
(Khandesh).

Baroda

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Belapur Road

Indirabai Laxman Mehetre,
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C/o Abdul Ajij Dawood.
Dondaicha,
(W. Khandesh).
Jamila Alimahomad,
c/o Seth Shahmahomad Suleman
Dondaicha,
(W. Khandesh).
Jamila Alimahomad,
c/o Seth Shahmahomad Suleman
Dondaicha
(W. Khandesh).

Dahanu Road

Narayan K. Raut,
at Masoli, Post Dahanu Road,
(Dt. Thana).

New Delhi

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Lady Hardinge Medical College,
New Delhi.

Gandevi

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Chhip wad. House No. 377
Gandevi,
Via Billimora.

Hubli

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Stores Audit Office.
Hubli.

Jamshedpur

Prabhakuvar,
c/o Ratilal Jethalal Mehta,
L-Town Market Sakchi,
Post Jamsedpur.

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c/o Ibrahimji Isaji Antaria.
Bunder Road,
Karachi City.
Yusafali Noorbhoy Antaria,
Quettawalla Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi City.
Nazarali Kanji,
c/o B. Raman & Co.,
505, Lawrence Road,
Karachi Sadar.
Madhavji Velji Mewawalla,
c/o L. L. Thakar, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate,
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Karachi.

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(Manbhum).

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Kala,
Killon.

Bhavnagar (Kathiawar)

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c/o D. D. Vakil's Dharamasala
Bhavnagar.
Alibhoy Hasanbhoy,
Post Office.
Bhavnagar.

Dhoraji

Ismailji Valiji Dhabaria,
Nadi Road at his own shop,
Dhoraji.
Ismailji Valiji Dhabarkia,
Nadi Rod, at his own shop
Dhoraji.

Dhrangadhra

Bachubhai Lalchand Sanghavi,
c/o Lalchand Mohanlal Sanghavi
Dhrangadhra.

Gondal

Parikh Lakha Premji,
Bhojraj Para
Gondal.
(Kathiawar).

Junagad

Vakil Ismail Budhubhai,
Nayakwada Near Matam,
Junagad.
Panwala Ibrahim Khanmahomad,
Mochi Bazar,
Junagad.
Meman A. Ghani Haji Ahmad,
Jail Road.
Junagad.
Abdelrehman Ismail,
c/o Vakil Ismail Budhubhai,
Nayakwada Near Matam,
Junagad.
Anvar Ladbhai Belim,
Opp. Central Jail,
Junagad.
Husain Osman,
c/o State Gadi Khana,
Junagad.

Lalpur

Jasumati Harilal Soni.
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.
Baby Harilal Soni,
at Lalpur,
Via Jamnagar.
Mrs. L. R. Jamnagarwala,
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.
Kanta Laxmichand,
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.
H. M. Dhakan,
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.
Lalita Harilal Soni,
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.
Mena Laxmichand,
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.
Mrs. Laxmichand Khajuria,
at Lalpur.
Via Jamnagar.

Veraval

Shah Ratilal Chhaganlal Kapurchand,
Near Girls' School,
Veraval.
Jivan Dahya Barber,
Near Gaga Vav.,
Veraval.

Lucknow

Mrs. Akbarali Jafarbhai,
Hamid Road.
Lucknow.
Mrs. Akbarali Jafarbhai,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow
Mrs. Akbarali Jafarbhai,
Hamid Road.
Lucknow.
Akkubhai,
Iqubal Manzil opp., station
Lucknow City.
Akbarbhai Bombaywalla,
Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
Lucknow.
Mohsinali Mahomadali,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.
M. M. Mistry,
Opp., City Station,
Lucknow.

Mombasa

Shirin Allibhai Jadavji,
P. O. Box 406,
Mombasa.
(B.E.A.)

Mhow

Jahangir M. Salamat,
Manager Gillan,
Ice Mfg. Co., 106, P.O. Road,
Mhow.
(C.I.)

Mangalore

Miss. Y. Meera Bai,
c/o Y. Mangesh Rao,
Falix Pai Bldg.,
Hampankatta
Mangalore.
S. K

Nadiad

N. P. Damania,
New Shaw Rock Mill Bunglow,
Nadiad.
(Kaira).

Poona

M. Merwanji,
78. Main Street,
Camp Poona.
M. Merwanji,
78, Main Street,
Camp Poona.
M. Merwanji,
78. Main Street,
Camp Poona.
B. G .Chandekar,
306, Vetal,
Poona City

Palanpur

Salehbhai M. Master.
Huseni Gunj,
Palanpur.
(Gujarat).
Salehbhai M. Master,
Huseni Gunj,
Palanpur.
(Gujarat).
B. N. Lokhandwalla,
Nijampura,
Palanpur.
(Gujarat).

Periakudam

Bhawanji Mulji Chauhan,
c/o L. F. Contractor,
Post Peria Kudam
(Dt. Madura).
Valji Jeran Solanki,
c/o L. F. Contractor,
Post Peria Kudam
(Dt. Madura).
Valji Jeran Solanki,
c/o L. F. Contractor,
Post Peria Kudam
(Dt. Madura).
Bhawanji Mulji Chauhan,
c/o L. F. Contractor,
Post Peria Kudam
(Dt. Madura).

Ranala

Abdulhusain M. Sultanali,
at Bazaar.
Ranala
(W. Khandesh).
Sugrabai B. Kikabhai,
c/o Abdulhusen M. Sultanali,
at Bazaar.
Ranala
(W. Khandesh).
Arvabai B. Abdulhusen,
c/o Abdulhusein M. Sultanali,
at Bazaar,
Ranala
(W. Khandesh).

Ron

J. T. Austin,
Veterinary Dispensary.
Ron.
(Dt. Dharwar).

Siddhpur

Ahmedali Abdulkadar Malvawalla,
Nizampura,
Siddhpur.
(Gujarat).
B. H. Topiwala,
c/o Ahmadah Abdulkadar
Malvavala,
Nizampura.
Siddhpur.
(Gujarat).
Abdulkadar Tayabali Malvawalla,
Nizampura,
Siddhpur.
(Gujarat).
Asma Tayebali,
c/o Tayebali Isufali Nandurbarwalla
Asrafpura,
Siddhpur.
(Gujarat).
Hatimbhai Abdulhusen Siamwala,
Asrafpura,
Siddhpur.
(Gujarat).

Sendhwa

Vrajlal M. Shah.
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa.
(Holkar State).
V. M. Shah,
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa.
(Holkar State).
V. M. Shah,
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa.
(Holkar State).
M. K. Patel,
Tobacco Merchant
Mahu Motibag,
Bombay, Agra Road,
Sendhwa.
(Holkar State).

Surat

M. S. Shaikh,
c/o The Dyers Washing Co.,
Darya Mahel,
Surat

Tilak Wada

Natvarlal Mohanlal Shah,
at Bazaar,
Tilakwada.

Tripunittura

K. H. K. Mohidin,
P. W. D. Work Shop Supdt.,
Tripunittura.
(Cochin State).

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 6th June, 1939.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

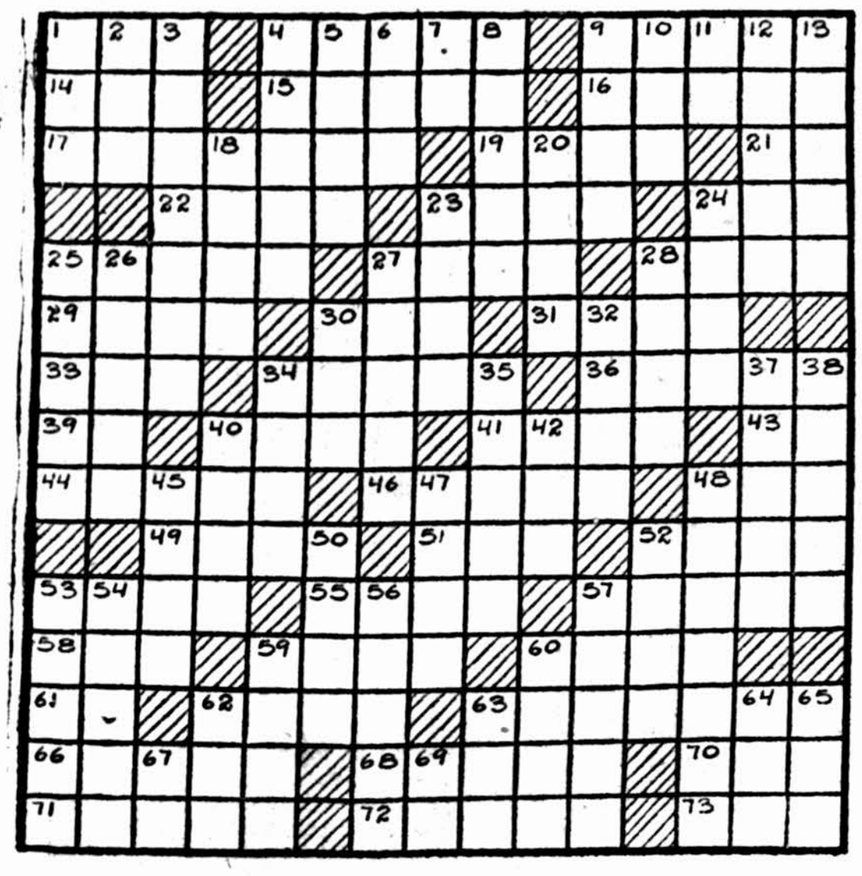
In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be read-

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Worm
4—Counterfeits
9—What is the Land of the Rising Sun?
14—Meadow
15—Goblet
16—Market place
17—Which planet of the solar system is nearest the sun?
19—Verdi opera
21—Four in Roman numerals
22—Departed
23—Subtle
24—Masculine name
25—What is the capital of East Flanders?
27—What Quaker founded one of the American colonies?
28—Cut the outer skin from
29—Unaccented
30—The heart
31—Prophet
33—Skill
34—What is the missing part of the name of the famous American pioneer of the Kentucky wilderness: Daniel ——?
36—Who created the character, Sherlock Holmes?
39—Symbol for samarium
40—Who is American Secretary of State?
41—Legal claim
43—Type measure
44—One not easily excited
46—Athenian lawgiver
48—Inspire with reverence
49—Coffers
50—Lair
52—Edge
53—Flower
55—At that time
57—Poetry
58—Danish territorial division
59—South African of Dutch descent
60—Athletic sport
61—Symbol for sodium
62—Verbal
63—What popular novelist wrote "The Sorrows of Satan"?
66—In what country did the Ming dynasty once rule?
68—Eradicate
70—Goal
71—Detested
72—Observed
73—Cloth



VERTICAL

1—Tree
2—Seat of a bishop's authority
3—What is the missing part of the name of the American artist: John Singer ——?
4—Shift
5—Swift rodent
6—Some
7—Mother
8—Of what country was Primo de Rivera dictator?
9—Green stone
10—Turkish officer
11—Italian river
12—Ascend
13—Nautical
18—Geometric figure
20—Taverns
23—Plant
24—Ethereal
25—Who piloted through the House the bill that became the Federal Reserve System?
26—What was the capital of Tamerlane's empire?
27—Small bodies of water
28—Laborer
30—Wolframite
32—Paradise
34—What novelist is the most recent winner of the Nobel Award?
35—Feminine name
37—Who wrote "It Can't Happen Here"?
38—Foe
40—Contract for the labor of
42—Electrified particle
45—Malt kiln
47—German river
48—Pertaining to a small area
50—Portico
52—Trunk of a tree
53—Large farm
54—What is the largest city of Nebraska?
56—Feminine name
57—Having minute particles
59—Small nail
60—Attitudinize
62—Unit
63—Domestic animal
64—Prevaricate
65—Malignant spirit
67—Pronoun
69—Artificial language

Fortune Telling

A fortune teller, who believed in letting her customers do most of the work, had a pet written formula for an uncertain future. Can you decipher it?

EEE and xxx URXXI XXX
and eee.

Solution: "Great ease and small crosses before you are twenty-one, great crosses and little ease after that."

Seven-Fruits Puzzle

R A M A R O N I G A E P A
E P N A C N A M C S A E G
N R E G R H C L A T H O G
O N I P U O H C E R Y E R

Can you find the seven fruits and condiments which make up this salad?

Answer: Maraschino Cherry; Orange; Ginger; Pear; Peach; Cantaloupe; Mango.

From Army to Navy

Change from ARMY to NAVY in seven links, preserving the sequence while changing a letter every time.

Five Definitions

Can you interpret these definitions and form a perfect word square out of the five resulting words?

1. A graceful tree. 2. To worship. 3. Regal. 4. A sharp pain. 5. Aids.

Solution:

L A R C H
A D O R E
R O Y A L
C R A M P
H E L P S

(For Solutions See Page 47.)

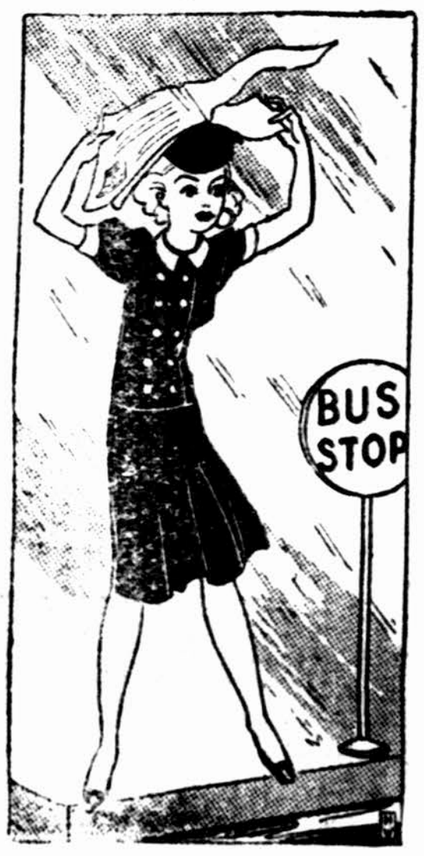
SIDEWALK SUPE
HALF OF THAT WALL IS DEMOLISHED YET EVERY BRICK HAS TWO BRICKS SUPPORTING IT
EXCEPTING THE BOTTOM ROW WHOSE 235 BRICKS REST ON THE GROUND
HOW MANY BRICKS IN THE WALL?

A Problem for the Professors

SYLVIA and Sturgis, having much time on their hands, are constant attendants at the gallery of the Sidewalk Superintendents' Club. If the timekeeper loses count of the number of trucks of crushed rock that have been taken from the excavation, he calls up to Sturgis, who instantly gives him the correct amount.

Sylvia is not so bad, either. She can tell you just how many bricks are removed each day from a building that is being torn down. Take the remains of the wall shown in the drawing, for instance. Sylvia says that it is pyramidical in shape, consisting entirely of whole bricks. There is one brick in the top tier, two bricks in the second tier, three in the third, and so on; each tier having one brick more than the tier above it. The bottom tier has 235 bricks. How many bricks are there in the whole pyramid?

Poetic Pamela Goes for a Ride



PAMELA let several buses go by, until the one with the tall, dark and handsome bus driver came along. Pamela was wearing her Easter hat and she wanted to be sure that he saw her. It would have been better for Pamela if she had watched her bus by the destination sign rather than by the driver, for her newest flame had been assigned to a different route. Pamela did not discover this fact until she was a couple of miles out of her way. Then she had to get out and wait for a return bus just as it started to rain. Hence her following lamentation:

"There's nothing ••••• for a new hat,
Than having it soaked in the rain.
This April •••••• will ruin mine.
'Twill never be the same again.

Last night the sky was clear above.
Because a faded scarf I ••••,
But, now, with my new bonnet on,
I run into this wild downpour.

I soon will need a boat and oars
To ••• home through the rising flood.
•• I will have to take a chance
And splash my way through streets of mud."

Delete one letter from the largest missing word and transpose the letters to get the second largest missing word, and so on.

A Shakespearean Test

If you know your Shakespeare, try and work out the following acrostic: 1. A friend of Romeo's and kinsman to Escalus. 2. A noted comedy. 3. The Pope's legate in "King John." 4. The principal female character in "Much Ado About Nothing." 5. The rank of Berkeley in "Richard the Second." 6. A fast friend of Shylock. 7. A friend of Hamlet.

The initials and finals form two of Shakespeare's best tragedies.

Solution:

M	-ercuti-	O
A	-s You Like I-	T
C	-ardinal Pandulp-	H
B	-eatric-	E
E	-ar-	L
T	-uba-	L
H	-orati-	O

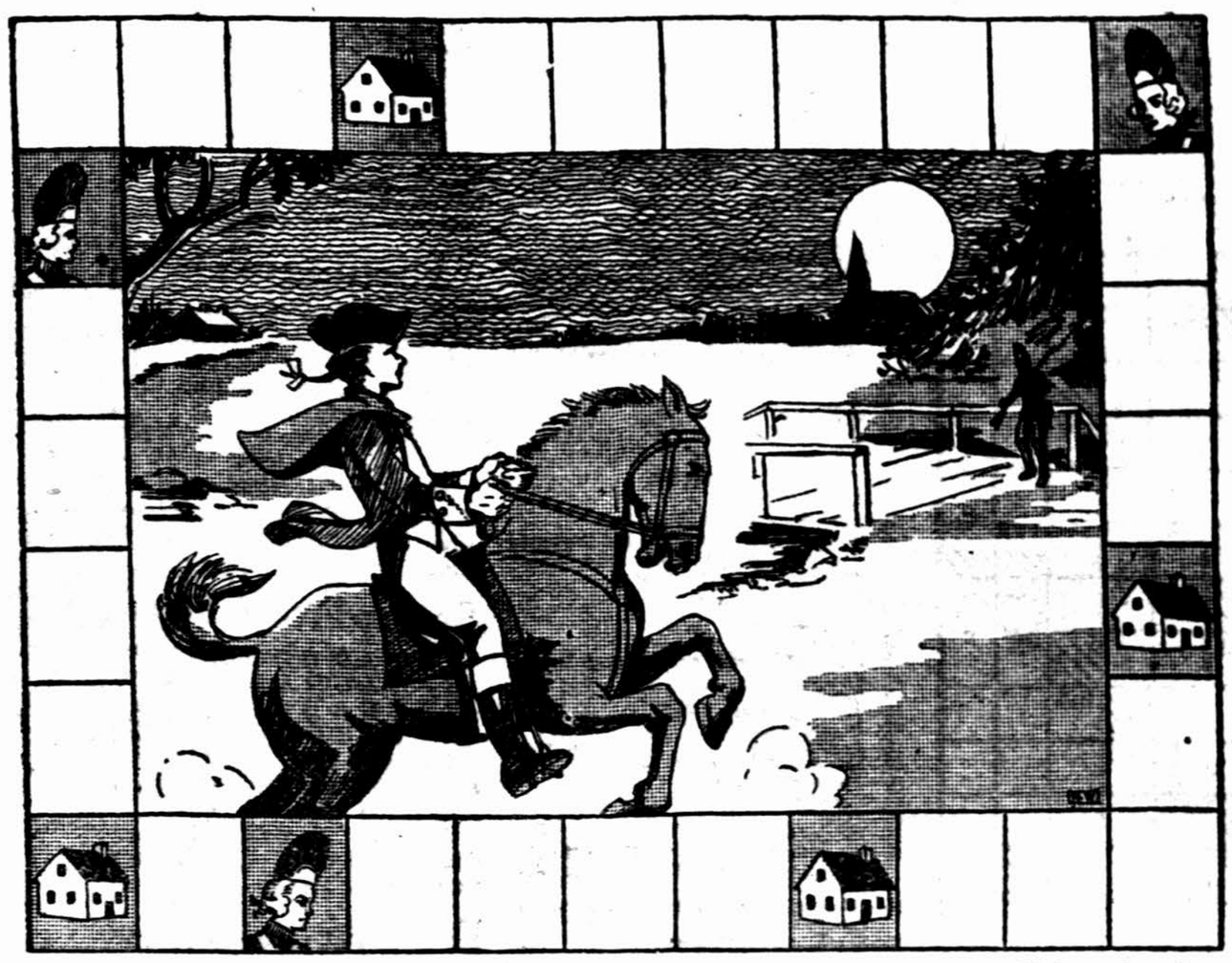
Figure this Out

WHILE I was waiting for my train at a quiet country station, a locomotive, approaching from my left at thirty miles an hour, began to whistle when still a mile distant. The whistling continued until the engine had passed a mile and a half to my right. For how long was I hearing its whistle?

Answer. The train was whistling for five minutes. Sound takes about five seconds per mile to travel, so the first I heard of it was five seconds after it began. Its last sound reached me seven and a half seconds after it had ceased, so I heard the whistle for five minutes, two and a half seconds.

A GUIDE TO
SUFFERERS
Deals with The Following:
Physiology of disease, means of avoiding evil influences of nine planets, methods of gaining sex-energy and retentive power, way to get rid of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, etc. Sent absolutely free
FREE BOOK
Address: HOWRAH KUSHTA KUTIR, Post Box No. 7, Howrah.

The Puzzle of Paul Revere's Ride

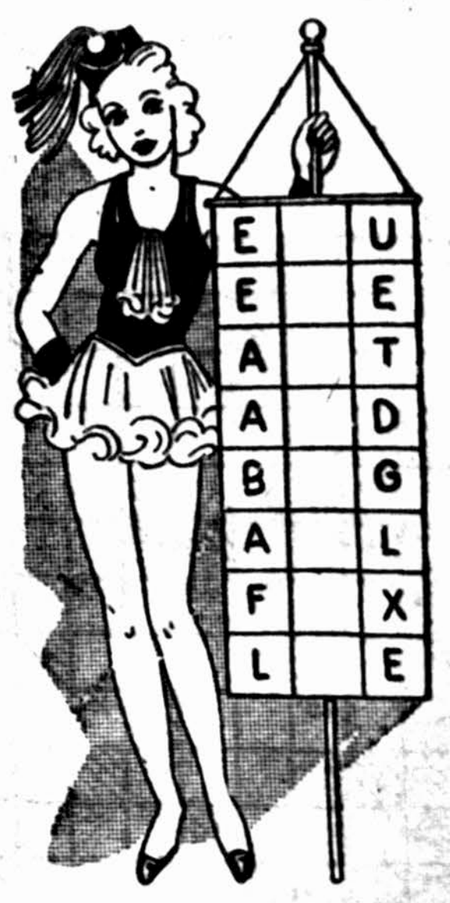


ONCE again the calendar indicates the approach of the eighteenth of April, that memorable day, or, rather, night, forever associated in American minds with the name of Paul Revere. No little of Paul Revere's fame is due to the rhythmical qualities of his name. There were a couple of other patriots who went riding that night in violation of British traffic regulations, but the names of William Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott do not arouse poetical fancy and they are relegated to the footnotes of history books.

As a matter of fact, it was Dr. Samuel Prescott, not Paul Revere, who roused the people of Concord, for Paul managed to get himself captured by a British patrol. You, of course, would have done better had you been in Paul's saddle that night. At least you can prove it on paper by solving this puzzle.

Wait till the stroke of midnight on the night of April the eighteenth. Then, starting at the square in the upper left-hand corner of the drawing, and proceeding clockwise, count off a certain number of squares, marking an X on the square on which the count ends. Count off the same number of squares again and mark an X. Continue in this manner until you have X'd off the four squares that contain the houses of the minute men. But watch out for those British sentries. If your count comes to an end on one of their squares, you have been captured. It all depends on what number you choose for the count.

Who Is the Star?



THIS one is easy. Just write a letter in each of the empty spaces, so as to form a three-letter word in each horizontal row. If you choose the correct letters, they will spell the name of a popular motion picture actress, when read downward. What is her name?

(For Solutions See Page 47)

Wanted .·. Influential Agents .·.

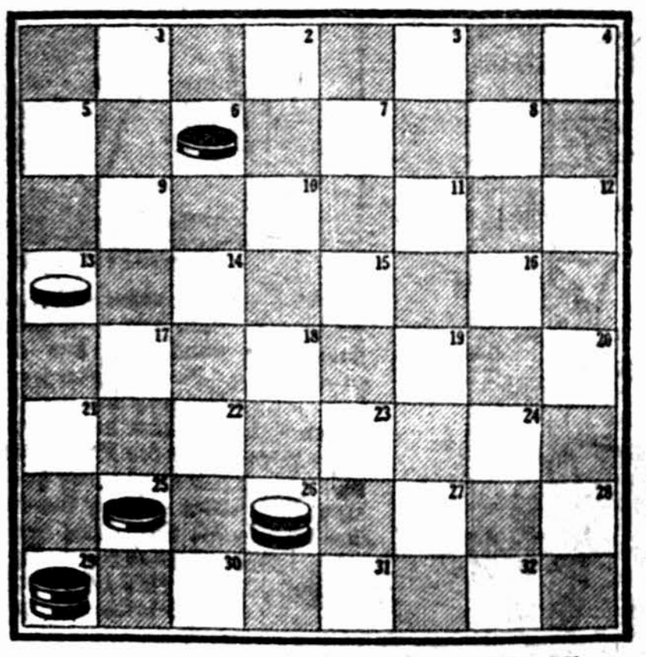
To Sell "Bombay Sentinel," Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

BORIVLI
BALSAR
BROACH
BARODA
BHUSAVAL
DAHANU ROAD
DAMAN
DOHAD
DEOLALI
DHOND
GOLVAD
KARJAT
KASARA
LONAVLA
MANMAD
MATHERAN
NERAL
NAVSARI
NASIK
SHOLAPUR
VIRAR

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

A Checker Brain Teaser

A VERY interesting situation is presented in today's checker problem by Millard Hopper, the famous checker king. Black has a single man on 25 all ready to go into the king row. Black has another



Copyright by Millard Hopper

single man on 6, also on his way down for a king. And there is a black king on 29.

These three blacks are arrayed against two white men. The black checkers are moving down and the white checkers up. It does not seem as though the whites had much chance of winning.

But white is to move and win in two moves. Can you figure out the winning moves?

Find Missing Animals

The circus came to town one day.
Four wild animals got away.

BUT the show had to go on just the same. And while the show is on perhaps you can help to find the four wild animals that broke loose. The missing animals are one elephant, one lion, one tiger and a leopard.

Hour-Glass Puzzle

If you find the right definitions for the words given below and write them down under one another, the answer will appear in the shape of an hour-glass, the central letters, read downward, naming a rare virtue

These are the words: 1. Dutifulness. 2. Inclining. 3. Integrity. 4. Part of the body. 5. Found in every dictionary. 6. A lawyer's reward. 7. A giver. 8. A ghost. 9. Endless

OBEDIENCE
LEANING
HONOR
TOE
C
FEE
DONOR
SPECTER
PERPETUAL

Ask the Tortoise

Do you know which of the planets the tortoise would like best to live in?

Answer: Herschell (her shell)

Deductions

Are you good at syncopations? If so, try a new kind. Take one word out from another and yet leave a complete word:

1. Take a staff from a burlesque, and leave to reward. 2. Take to free from a scepter, and leave a covering. 3. Take to fasten from a sick person, and leave to gasp. 4. Take to fit from a ship of war, and leave fortune.

Solution: 1. Parody, rod, pay. 2. Trident, rid, tent. 3. Patient, tie, pant. 4. Frigate rig, fate.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have told you many a time before the advantages of having pen-friends in the foreign countries.

Recently I have received a number of letters from girls and boys in America and England. I shall be glad to forward these—girls' letters to girls and boys' letters to boys, on your just writing to me for them.

These letters, of course, will be sent to those boys and girls only, who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. When requesting for the letters, they should please mention their Certificate Number, age and hobbies that they are specially interested in.

Some of those who wrote for such letters long back and could not be supplied with, may also write to me now. Requests for these letters must reach me as early as possible, lest they may be exhausted before long. The letters will be sent strictly in rotation as the requests are received.

BARODA LETTER

As I have told you in my last letter, a party would be going from here to visit Baroda on Sunday, May 21. (I am writing this letter on Saturday, May 20—So when you read it, the party will have gone and returned a week prior). An account of the visit and photographs taken on the occasion will be given in the next week's issue.

Bro. Krishnalal Jhaveri, an enthusiastic Baroda worker, with whose efforts the Balkan-ji-Bari Centre has been started there has expressed great joy at the idea, and he informs that a nice programme has been arranged. Bro. Manuprasad Trivedi, Secretary, has written the following letter:—

Dear Dada,

I was very glad when I knew from Krishnabhai that you are coming to Baroda, I had gone to my native place, but now I have returned to Baroda.

I came in Baroda on 17th May. Dear Dada, you know not how glad we were when we knew this news.

We shall be on the station to receive you at 6 a.m. on Saturday. We have fixed up the programme. It is so arranged that we will get some time to see round Baroda.

Dear Dada, do come, we are very eager for your arrival

Bros. Shah and Krishnabhai are overjoyed and nothing to talk of the children of our Balkan-ji-Bari.

Dear Dada, do come. We are waiting for that happy day. Reply soon, as you receive the letter.

I want to write, but I cannot understand what to write. so I close.

Yours lovingly,
Manu S. Trivedi.

I do hope, some day, very soon, the Baroda friends will pay a return visit to Bombay.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Little Bharati of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari dances well.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I HAVE pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 28th May to 3rd June 1939:—

1. Bro. Manekrai Mankad
2. Bro. Pannalal Mathuradas
3. Bro. Sharad Modi
4. Bro. Arthur Domingo
5. Bro. Sadashiv Jatar
6. Sis. Shakuntala
7. Sis. Hansa Amin
8. Bro. Bachubhai Trivedi
9. Bro. Dinker Modak
10. Bro. Farookh Somjee
11. Sis. Hilla Dubash
12. Sis. Marjorie Vaz
13. Bro. Vasant Majumdar
14. Bro. Krishna Kapadia.

Missing Coin

(By J. R. Katpitia)

"GIVE me back my anna!" Yelled Raman furiously, as he and Mohan rolled over and over in a scrabbling mass of whirling arms and legs.

Mohan wrenched his mouth free from a patch of grass. He was panting and indignant.

"I haven't got it, you ass!" he denied vigorously, struggling to sit up under the weight of the other boy.

"You have!"

"I haven't!"

"You have!"

Both then silently fought until breath deserted them and the bell rang again for school.

In the class Raman glared across at Mohan. He felt sure the other boy, in spite of his repeated protests, had taken the bright coin his aunt had given him only that morning.

'Some Satisfaction

Well, he'd jolly well punched his head for him. Several times, in fact! Raman derived some satisfaction from that.

At the same time he felt it was a pity. Usually the two were such good chums. But he had put his anna down on the class-room window sill for only a minute while he flicked picture cards with Mohan, and the next moment it had gone. No one but Mohan could have taken it!

For two whole weeks they did not speak. Then one day an awful thing happened. Something went wrong with the rain-pipe on the school roof.

The plumber was sent for, and when he came down from his examination—it was with Raman's anna in his hand and part of a magpie's nest.

Bright Things

"You see, magpies love bright things" he explained to Raman as he handed it to him. "This particular one must have flown down and picked up your coin while you were playing with young Mohan. Don't you think you had better make it up with your chum now?"

Raman went very sad, but it is to his credit that he owned up.

"Sorry, Mohan", he said, when he met his chum later. "I ought to have known you better. I am afraid I have made an ass of myself."

Then both boys grinned and shook hands.

For Your Amusement

(By Ramchand L. Kisani)

HAS it ever occurred to you how people in the ancient times used to amuse themselves? You will simply wonder if you just think of it. There were no papers, books, radios, gramophones, cricket, football, tennis, or any of the things, as a matter of fact, that bring us a sort of amusement now-a-days.

People in the olden days might have been extremely wearied had there been no bards and minstrels, who wandered singing songs and narrating stories to entertain the people.

These wanderers became famous and during the middle ages almost every king had his own special entertainers at his court. In those days they were called "troubadours" in France, "minnesingers" in Germany and other countries, "minstrels" in England. In our India they are popular as the "Bhats" and "Charanas". These were in the courts of Rajput Kings, especially those of Mewar and Udaipur.

You would think that the duties of a Bhat or a Charana were

(Continued On Page 45)

Children of the Pushpa Bhavan, a Children's School run by the Balkan-ji-Bari at Karachi.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

(Continued From Page 2)

corner of the Berlin-Rome way. After having allowed himself, certainly under the pressure of British and world public opinion, to act against the urge of his inhibitions and intentions, he evidently is trying to press on his advantage by imposing his will on the policy that is exposed to the danger of proving itself one of futility and being clearly advantageous to the Fascist international.

The Axis powers have so far, instead of showing the slightest signs of retracing their steps in the direction of repentance for the acts of aggression which the British Premier has condemned in such strong terms, are sparing no effort to mobilize, in a studied and defiant manner, all the forces they could rally around them. The conquest of Albania, the fabrication of the Rome-Berlin Military Pact and indeed, every movement in the camp of the Axis powers, indicate that they have finally spurned Chamberlain's offer of peaceful negotiations. They clearly point to the fact that the era of Munich has ended.

Chamberlain's protests and denials, which are directly contradicted by his hesitations, doubts and, above everything else, his adherence to the methods the folly of which he has confessed in such clear terms, leave no doubt about the utter incompetence he is betraying in the situation that has developed.

Perfect confidence and national unity are the first conditions of any successful action in the crisis that Great Britain is facing; and although Chamberlain might eventually succeed in avoiding the issue of an election, the result of which cannot be predicted with any certainty but which is bound to weaken the British position in a dangerous degree, the morale of resistance to the challenge and aggression of the fascists would be considerably affected by the distrust and suspicion he is inspiring amongst his followers and critics alike. It cannot possibly fail to strengthen the position and prestige of the Axis powers.

Paradoxically enough, the delay caused by his search for goodwill and a wholly illusionary peace instead of achieving the object he pretends they could achieve, would react in creating a reaction on the small and helpless nations which would rely on the strength of the British determination to resist the fascist aggression in the various parts of the world. This must finally defeat the entire purpose of the British policy and action that have been thrust on the British Premier and to pursue which he has committed himself. It is a suicidal act and the reaction, adjusted to the mood of the Chamberlain statement, is readily forthcoming from Berlin and Rome.

We can only suspect that Chamberlain's unwillingness to enter into an understanding with Soviet Russia can well be the result of the broad hints that are being dropped by his old friends. But as Reuter's later messages from Berlin and Rome show the Axis leadership is not slow in playing on Chamberlain's susceptibilities for the advantage of its own prestige and power. In any case, Chamberlain is playing an extremely dangerous game and it is time that this man, who is the cause of the post-Munich situation in European and world affairs, was removed from the position of dictatorship he is apparently determined to establish for himself.

Teacher: "Who came after Elizabeth?"
Jimmy: "Philip of Spain, but I wasn't having any."

KRISHNAMURTI ON HIMSELF

(Continued From Page 13)

whether the mind and heart can free themselves from this limitation of the "I", the "mine".

Infinite Present

You ask me whether I believe in reincarnation or not because you hope that through my assurance you can postpone understanding and action in the present, and that you will eventually come to realize the ecstasy of life or immortality. You want to know whether, being forced to live in a conditioned environment with limited opportunities, you will through this misery and conflict ever come to realize that ecstasy of life, immortality. As it is getting late I have to put it briefly, and I hope you will think it over.

Now I say there is immortality, to me it is a personal experience; but it can be realized only when the mind is not looking to a future in which it shall live more perfectly, more completely, more richly. Immortality is the infinite present. To understand the present with its full, rich significance, mind must free itself from the habit of self-protective acquisition; when it is utterly naked, then only is there immortality.

Question: In order that we may grasp truth, shall we work alone or collectively?

Krishnamurti: If I may suggest, leave the question of truth aside; rather let us consider whether it is intelligent to work for individual gain or for the collective. For centuries each one has sought his own security, and so he has been ruthless, aggressive, exploiting, thus creating confusion and chaos. Considering all this, you, the individual, will voluntarily begin to work for the welfare of the whole. In this voruntary act, the individual will never become mechanical, automatic, a mere instrument in the hands of the group; therefore, there can never be a conflict between the group and the individual. The question of individual creative expression as opposed to and in conflict with the group will disappear only when each one acts integrally in the fullness of understanding. This alone will bring about intelligent co-operation in which compulsion, either through fear or greed, has no place. Do not wait to be driven to act collectively, but begin to awaken that intelligence, stripping away all acquisitive stupidities, and then there will be the joy of collective work.

MUSSOLINI EXILES CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY

Umberto's Opposition To Fascism Incurs Wrath Of Il Duce And Count Ciano

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).

Prince Umberto, heir to the throne of Italy, is arriving here shortly with his Belgian wife, Princess Marie Jose, for an extended stay.

It is believed that the Prince is in disgrace, and that his visit to Belgium is virtual exile, dictated by Signor Mussolini.

Crown Prince Umberto has never concealed his opposition to Fascism and, in particular, to Count Ciano's adventurous foreign policy.

The tension between him and Ciano increased during the recent French-Italian crisis, when Prince Umberto gave a cordial audience to the new French Ambassador in Rome.

Mussolini, it is now reported, has ordered that the Prince must leave Italy, at least for a time.

The Prince, faced with that ultimatum, chose to come to Brussels to be near King Leopold, his wife's brother.

The Italian Embassy in Brussels do not deny that Prince Umberto is arriving here, but add that nothing has yet been decided about the length of his stay.

The Neubois Castle at Spa is now being modernised and prepared for the reception of guests.

The castle has become famous as the home of royal refugees, although the last royal guest was the ex-Kaiser who left it only to flee into Holland in 1918.

SHE CALLED ON JEWESS

Prince Umberto, who has the title of Prince of Piedmont, is thirty-four years old and exceptionally tall.

He commands an Italian Army corps, is devoted to soldiering and has served with the Grenadiers, the tallest troops in Italy.

Princess Marie Jose, like her husband, is anti-Fascist, and has frequently clashed in private life with Ciano's wife, Mussolini's daughter.

She recently flouted Fascist opinion when, on a visit to Belgium, she formally called on Baroness Rothschild of the famous Jewish family.

The Prince and Princess have one daughter, Princess Maria, now four years old.

I. O. U. FOR £11,113

Extraordinary Career Of Extravagance Of Marquis's Son

LONDON, (By Mail).

A sad story of long ago, and of the follies of a past generation, is recalled by the announcement of the death to-day of Lord William Nevill, son of the first Marquis of Abergavenny, and uncle of the present Marquis.

Lord William lived in retirement for many years, but his early doings, in the days when the code of Society was very strict indeed brought tragedy upon his family.

EXTRAVAGANT

Like many young men of the 'eighties and 'nineties he led a life extravagant beyond his means, and he found himself in financial straits. In 1898 he was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A young man, Lieutenant Spender-Clay, a subaltern in the Guards (he was Conservative M.P. for Tonbridge when he died in February, 1937), had just attained his majority and was induced to sign documents which he did not see. He was told that they merely concerned power of attorney.

They were actually money-lenders promissory notes for £11,113 15s.; in due course the money-lender sued the young man and a criminal prosecution of Lord William Nevill followed, and he was charged with forgery and fraud.

During the trial the Lord Chief Justice put Lord William's transactions with money-lenders at about £80,000.

Nine years later in 1907, an even greater sensation struck across London society.

JEWELLERY CHARGE

Lord William Nevill was charged at Clerkenwell Sessions with having stolen or feloniously received a diamond and emerald ring, two diamond and sapphire rings, a pearl necklace, a diamond half-hoop ring, a diamond necklace, a diamond pendant, and a diamond and pearl ornament, value £350, the property of a Chelsea pawnbroker.

Lord William had pledged these articles with the pawnbroker. A day or two later he wrote and asked the pawnbroker to call, bringing the four parcels and a new form of contract. When the man arrived, Lord William said that he wanted to consolidate his pledges.

He said that he wanted the four parcels of jewellery sealed in a box. The jewellery was then put in the box and sealed.

The pawnbroker went away, thinking he had the jewellery. Next day pieces of jewellery, which corresponded in description exactly with those given to him were pledged elsewhere, and later redeemed.

Some months later the partner of the original pawnbroker died; while the firm's effects were being gone through, the sealed box was opened. It was found to contain two lumps of coal.

After he had been committed for trial Lord William called with his solicitor and repaid the money due to the pawnbroker. The pawnbroker took it, but of course the prosecution could not then be withdrawn.

Legal argument at the trial centred around whether or no Lord William's action could be called larceny. It was decided that it could and Lord William was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The case was known as the Black Diamonds case.

Small Clothes-Drying Rack Fits Over Radiator

For drying stockings, handkerchiefs, washable gloves, baby's apparel, and other small articles over a radiator, a convenient rack may be made. When not in use, the rack folds flat and is stored behind the radiator.

Any nonrusting metal may be used, but the rack shown is of 3|16' round aluminium rods riveted together with brass escutcheon pins. The ends rest in four sockets made of aluminium tubing. These are fastened to the radiator with flexible straps of brass tightened with bolts and nuts. The size and position of the straps will vary with the type of radiator. Miniature clothespins are used to hold the apparel on the rack.—Bertram Brownold.

Tell-Tale Lines On Your Palm

(Continued From Page 5)

sign of some violation to the person.

When the line is long and deep it shows great mental will. A short line of Head is not a good mark to possess. The vision in such a case is rather limited.

The Line Of Heart

From the Head Line we can pass on to the Line of Heart. This shows the state of the physical heart as also the strength and type of our affections and is of great importance where emotionality is concerned.

It generally starts from the Mount of Jupiter, that is from the fleshy mound at the base of the fore-finger and crossing the palmar surface beneath the bases of the fingers ends below the little finger (a a' Fig. 7.). When deep and well marked it shows strength of emotions and warmth of heart, but if faint and indented by cross lines it is a sign of inconstancy in affections and a weak circulation of blood.

Apart from the Mount of Jupiter at the base of fore-finger the Heart Line can also start between the first and the middle finger, as well as from the Mount of Saturn at the base of the middle finger.

When it takes its start from the Mount of Saturn at the base of the fore-finger (as at a' Fig. 7), it shows an ideality in affections. These people are demonstrative in emotional affairs and ever want an assurance that they are cared for. At the same time they want to dictate in love and lay down the law.

When the Heart Line starts on the Mount of Saturn at the base of the middle finger (as at c, Fig. 7) it shows a reserved sort of nature. Such subjects are more of the physical type and do not much care for idealism in emotions.

The third form of beginning of the Heart Line combines the characteristics of the other two types. When the Heart Line starts in between the fore-finger and the middle finger such persons are neither much of a reserved type nor fond of demonstration. They combine some of the idealism of the former as also some reserve of the latter. These are the people who can make sacrifices at the altar of love and affection and that too quietly, and without demanding an assurance of appreciation.

Sometimes the Heart Line is seen crossed by several hair lines at the outset (as indicated at e. Fig. 6). This is not a good sign to possess. It is read as the mark of flirtatious tendency and inconstancy in affections.

When the Heart Line is seen as one straight line from one edge of the palm to the other (as a a' Fig. 8), it shows extreme idealism in affections. Such a line, moreover, betrays an exceedingly jealous nature.

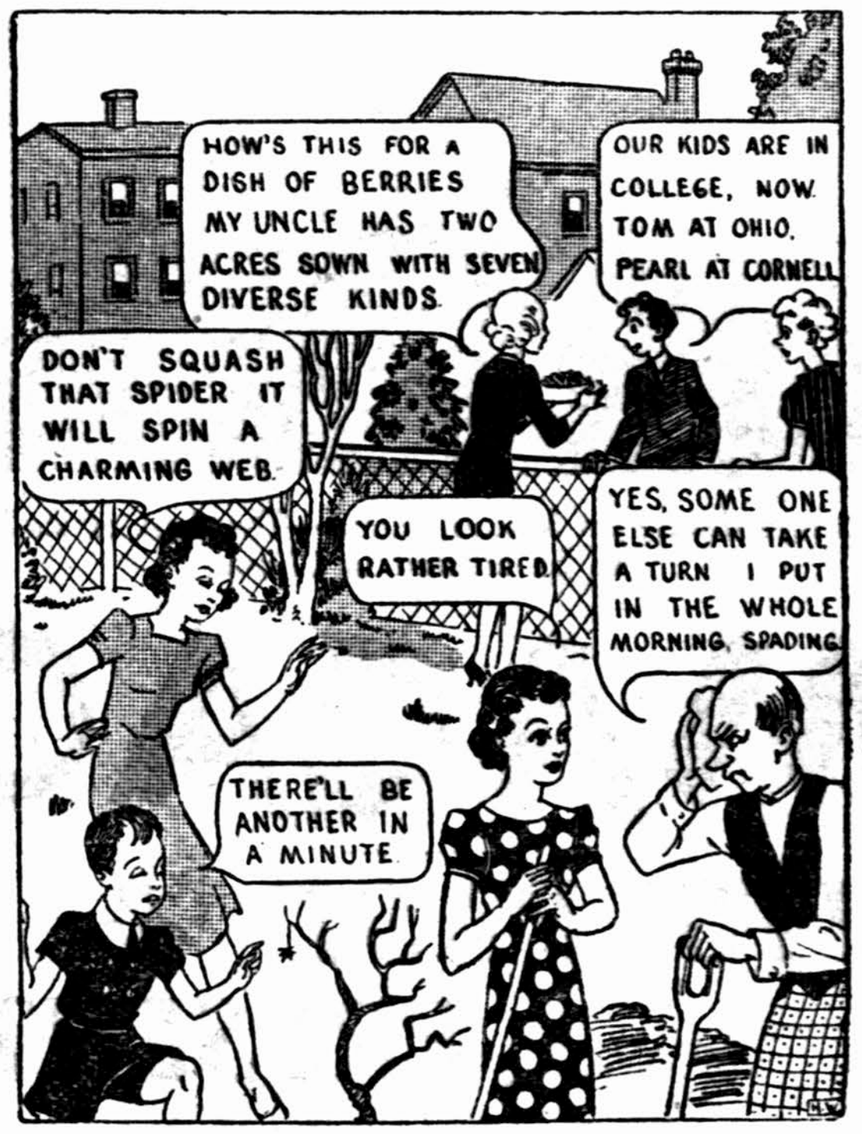
If the Heart Line bends towards the Line of Life in the beginning (as at b, Fig. 8) or sends off-shoots to cut or meet it (as at c, d, e, Fig. 8), such indications are not happy portents for affections and are said to denote a tendency to disappointment therein.

If such a branch from the Heart Line, starts from under the Mount of Saturn at the base of the middle finger, the case is said to be that of fatality. The disappointment in such a case is met with due to circumstances over which the subject had little or no control (c, Fig. 8). But, if the descending branch leaves the Heart Line from below the Appollo, that is the ring finger, the disappointment is the outcome of some foolish act on the part of the subject (d, Fig. 8).

A branch starting beneath the Mount of Mercury at the base of the little finger (as at c, Fig 8) shows a novel cause together. The disappointment in such a case comes when the person goes after a new 'venture'.

A break in the Heart Line is commonly read as a sign of heart-break.

Here's a Vegetarian Banquet


HOW'S THIS FOR A DISH OF BERRIES MY UNCLE HAS TWO ACRES SOWN WITH SEVEN DIVERSE KINDS
OUR KIDS ARE IN COLLEGE, NOW. TOM AT OHIO. PEARL AT CORNELL
DON'T SQUASH THAT SPIDER IT WILL SPIN A CHARMING WEB.
YOU LOOK RATHER TIRED.
YES, SOME ONE ELSE CAN TAKE A TURN I PUT IN THE WHOLE MORNING SPADING
THERE'LL BE ANOTHER IN A MINUTE

THE balmy spring days are here again, when you listen to the birds singing in the trees and the neighbors buzzing at the back fence. Once more, the weighty decision must be made whether to plant the garden with flowers or vegetables. In case you decide on the latter, this drawing contains some timely suggestions that will tickle the palate of a vegetarian.

Can you discover the names of eleven vegetables concealed in the balloons of the accompanying drawing?

(For Solution see page 47).

SECRET OF SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOUR

(Continued from page 6)

rather than targets for his scorn or anger.

"But the friendly atmosphere of Stratford-on-Avon is tempting me to meander in the pleasant garden of fancy. I must end my walk, and I will end it at Shakespeare's temple of toleration. For in these days of bigotry and persecution I welcome the chance of paying my homage to the poet who, of all others, looked with kindly good nature upon the comedy of human life. It was not that deep emotions did not stir him, it was not that he was not moved by noble impulses and strong antipathies. Rather was it that, being very human, he sympathised with all human beings, and being very English, he could not endure the intolerance of pedants and tyrants.

"Let us to-day remember his teaching and let us register a vow to his memory that amidst the English-speaking peoples of the world intolerance shall never find a foothold."—"Manchester Guardian."

"I would like two grains of Dimethylaminophenylaimethylpyrazolonum."

"You mean aspirin tablets, sir?"

"Yes, I never can remember their fancy names."

WOUND TREATED WITH LEG OF CHICKEN

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Archaic methods are still used by Chinese "Medicine men" in Singapore

A Chinese physician giving evidence at a coroner's inquiry into the death of a man from septicaemia following a broken wrist, said, he had treated the fracture with herbs and leg of chicken.

He said he prescribed a medicine composed of 15 different kinds of herbs which were to be boiled in water.

He also prepared herbs for application to the hand-herbs which he said, were pounded, then mixed with liquor, after which the mixture was made tacky by heating.

A leg of chicken was also pounded and also applied to the hand.

Asked what peculiar qualities there were in a chicken leg, the physician replied, "It lessens the pain, reduces the swelling and sets the bone right"

The coroner returned a verdict of death by misadventure and said the Chinese physician was not criminally responsible.—Reuter.

The Bombay Chronicle

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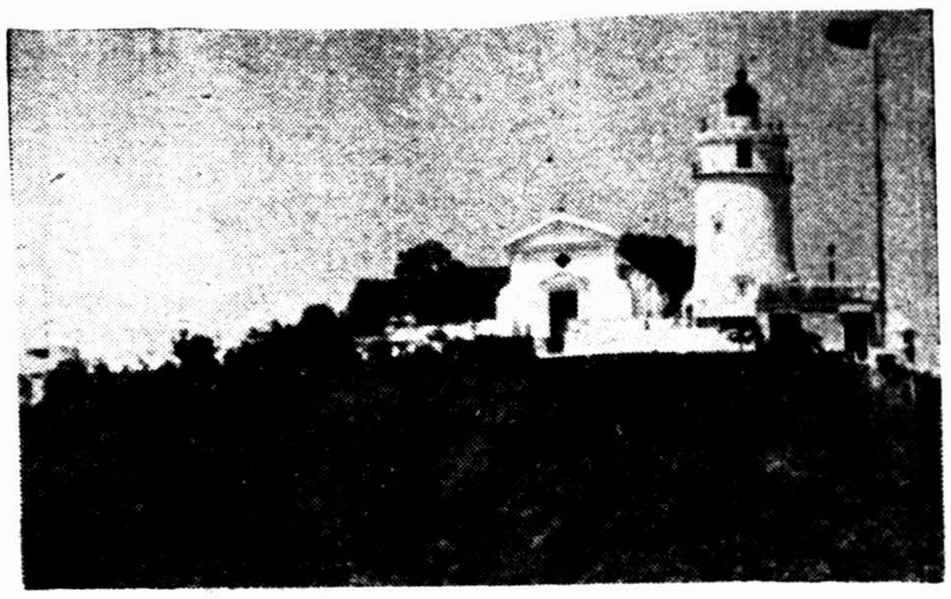


The light-house on Macao Island—The first of its kind to be erected in China.

MACAO

ITS PAST & PRESENT

Hungry Eyes Are Cast At It Both By Germany And Japan

By ISTVAN KALEN
(The Celebrated Table-Tennis Champion)

The first of the Western maritime powers to open direct relations with China was Portugal.

In 1498 Vasco d. Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope and led the way to India. In 1511 Afonso d'Albuquerque captured Malacca: in 1516 Rafael Perestrelo voyaged to China: and in 1517 Farneao Perez de Andrade came to St. John's Island.

Later, in 1521 the Portuguese were expelled from this island and went to Liang-Po, where in 1542 trade with Japan was inaugurated. In 1545 this station of the white man was destroyed.

The Portuguese set up the Colony of Macao, which is considered to have been founded in 1557. They received Macao as a reward for helping the Chinese authorities to clear the district of pirates, the cessation of the colony being confirmed by China in the treaty of 1887.

Flourishing Catholic Centre

From 1581 to 1640, while Portugal was under Spanish rule, in this colony alone among the Portuguese possessions the national flag was not hauled down.

Macao became the principal entreport of the trade with China and Japan as well as the headquarters of the Catholic missions. Several colleges and convents were built and Christian converts were made. Through the Portuguese, the Catholic faith was soon carried all over China and the Far East.

The colony has been progressive. Fleets of ships were built and fortunes made and as the population grew in numbers and wealth, forts and churches were built, among the first has been the famous Church of St. Paul. The ruins may still be seen against the skyline in Macao.

The Dutch coveted the prosperous city and attacked Macao in 1603, 1604, 1607 and 1622. One of the most famous events in the history of the city is the defeat of the Dutch on St. John's Day 24th June in 1662. The Portuguese on the island are still very proud on it.

That is Macao's past.

They are proud on the narrow streets, on the churches and on the monuments. The whole city is nothing else than remembering of the old days. They need the traditions heavily because of the danger of Germany and—Japan. While the other Portuguese colonies have the danger of Germany's aspirations, it is just possible that the Japanese will fight for Macao.

Modern City

Arriving from Hong Kong we land on the Inner Harbour Bound, a wide thoroughfare from which we branch off, through the heart of the city and proceed along the main street, Avenida Almeida Ribeiro.

The shops display quaint Chinese signboards and offer all kinds of foreign and native wares for sale. At the end of the road facing the square stands the Leal Senado or Municipal Hall and edifice with no architectural pretentions but interesting because of its historical associations, a survival of the old glories of Macao.

We went first to the "Leal Senado." My Portuguese friends give a very important meaning for this house, which has been formerly the seat of Government of the Colony and it is now the meeting place of the Municipal Council and contains the Camoens Museum.

Here have been brought together old stone inscriptions, paintings, priestly vestments and other antiquities, everything that can remind the visitors about the early days of Macao.

Over the stairway is an inscription in Portuguese commemorating the loyalty of the Colony, already referred to, during the sixty years of Spanish rule from 1581 to 1640. Translated it reads:—

"City of the Name of God, There is None More Loyal. In the name of the King our Lord, Dom Joao IV, the Governor and Captain-General of the city, Joao da Sousa Pereira, ordered this inscription to be set up in testimony of the exceeding loyalty of its inhabitants. 1654."

In the very midst of the city stands the Church of Sao Domingos.

The Portuguese missionary pioneers welcomed the assistance of Christian missioners of every nationality and thus it is that this old church, erected by the Spanish Dominican Friars, bearing the stamp of Iberian architecture of the period, is still to be seen in Macao.

Vasco Da Gama's Statue

From the Church of Sao Domingo we reach in a couple of minutes the Vasco da Gama Avenue. Here stands a bronze statue of the Portuguese discoverer of the Cape route to India (1497-8) on which is carved a scene from Camoens epic "The Luisiadas" depicting Neptune opposing the entry of the Portuguese ships into the Indian Ocean,

Macao, the Portuguese-owned island in South China, has leapt into prominence recently owing to the landing of Japanese troops there, two months ago, menacing the safety of Hongkong, which is a British possession, lying right across the narrow sea, which separates it from Macao.

while Venus is leading them on. The discovery brought the rise of Portugal and the other Atlantic countries of Europe, hastening the decline of the Italian republics, for other Portuguese soon found the way to Malacca and the Spice Islands, then the centre of the most coveted trade in the world.

Sunset at Macao.

At the other end of the avenue is a stone pillar commemorating the Defeat of the Dutch. The latter made several attacks on the Colony as we mentioned before.

In the year of 1622 they appeared in force with 19 ships, including two English. Landing a force of 800 soldiers at Cacilhas Beach, near the Mohammedan Cemetery, they carried everything before them until, from the ramparts of Monte Fort, great guns placed there by the Jesuit Father Rho opened fire on them and threw them into confusion, and attack by the Macao volunteers completing the rout. The prisoners taken on this occasion were employed in building the forts of Macao 1623-26, as well as the old city wall, parts of which still stand.

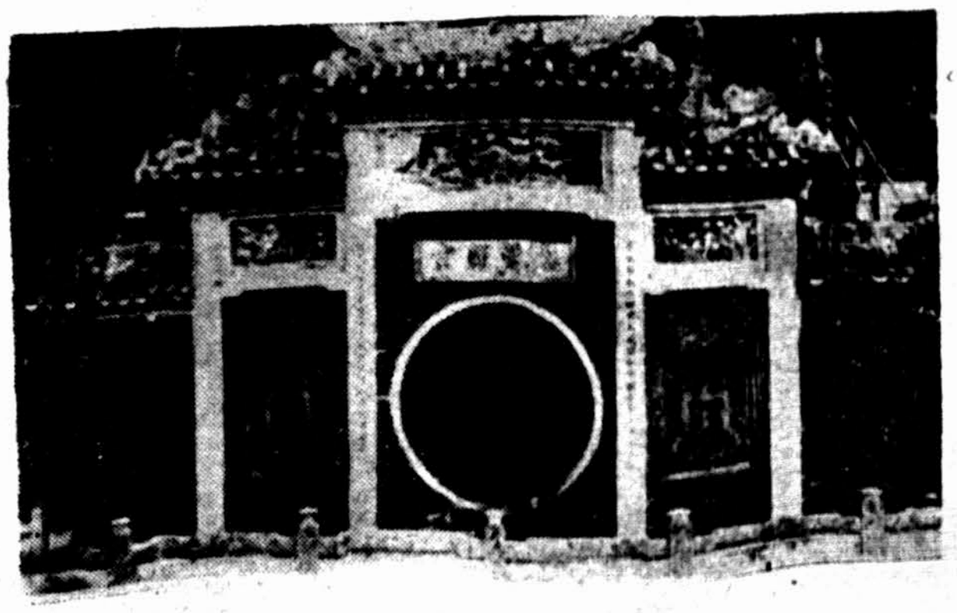
A Poet's Memory

There is a tradition that it was in the gardens known as Camoens Gardens that the Portuguese poet Camoens composed part of his epic "The Luisiadas" written to commemorate the discoveries of Portugal—but the evidence in support of it is not conclusive.

Camoens was born in Lisbon in the year 1517 and was the son of a distinguished family but his ardent disposition seems to have led to many misfortunes. He was banished to Santaram, and there, he composed many of his shorter pieces.

Later he enlisted as a soldier in an expedition sent by the Portuguese against the Moors. During his service in the army he

(Continued On Page 46)



Old Chinese Temple in Macao

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 41)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

h..., but this is far from true, for besides having to be amusing (I think this to be a difficult task in itself, don't you?) a minstrel, retained by a patron was never to remain away from his master's sight. He travelled about with him, he went to war with him and very often the minstrel's stirring music would cheer the weary soldiers on to the battle.

An Old Elephant

(By Sewak Ishwar Mehta)

ALL the children of the world know me. I am the most famous and the biggest creature of the world.

I was born at a circus, and stayed there with my mother for about ten years. But soon after I began to think of the happy life in jungles of which my mother often told me in stories.

Once my master took us to Colombo. There I went mad and ran about crushing everyone. On the way I met a child. All thought that it would be crushed by me, but they saw a strange thing happened. I took him up with my trunk and placed it on my back.

Once I fell down,—I don't know how, but somehow I fell down, and was rolling on the ground. Then, I found myself again with my mother.

After some time I was sold to a rich merchant. One day he took me to a broken bridge and forced me to cross it. I stopped there for a long time and refused But when he tortured me with a short and a pointed weapon, I threw him down and ran off to a jungle.

How happy I am now, living in the jungle, repenting for the mischief done and waiting for the call of heaven.

I shall serve our Mother!
—(Little SHEILA).

Teasing Children

(By P. C. S.)

When grown-ups are amusing themselves with children their play may unexpectedly change from harmless jokes which the smallest toddler can appreciate to a form of teasing which may be really injurious.

Most grown-ups would defend teasing, in moderation, as a means of teaching children to take a joke against themselves in good part. This may be true in the case of older children who are beginning to understand adult forms of irony, but there nothing to be said for teasing the younger ones who are only able to appreciate the simplest of rough-and-tumble jokes

Adults' Protection and Love

Teasing, when it is really effective, aims at the victim's most vulnerable spot, and this in young children is their dependence on an adult's protection and love.

Little Vatsala celebrated her first birthday last week. May she celebrate many more birthdays!

Older children and grown-ups immediately sense this weakness and instinctively aim at it in their teasing.

Little harm is usually done by older children's teasing as long as parent is at hand to reassure the younger ones. But when the grown-ups themselves participate a young child's sense of security may be shaken and his peace of mind seriously disturbed

A Nurse's Responsibility

The other day I was watching a nurse playing with her small charge. They were having an uproarious time together on the nursery mat, and their affection for each other was obvious to an onlooker. The nurse had been playing at tigers and her mimicry had been applauded with shrieks of delight by the toddler

Suddenly the child ceased to be amused and, turning her back on the nurse's best efforts, she became interested in solitary play. The nurse, in an attempt to regain her attention, snatched up a Teddy bear and began to cuddle it, crooning, "I love Teddy best!" This nurse, I am sure, would have carefully avoided making the child jealous in any "real" situation. Yet in play her teasing unconsciously took the form of arousing that monster.

Harmful Jokes

In other forms of teasing there is the pretence that the beloved adult has not only lost interest in the child but is about to desert him. The "joke" that mother or nurse will "go away and leave you" is even more harmful than the assurance that she "loves Teddy best."

A young child is only just beginning to get used to the comings and goings of those dear ones on whom he depends. There are so many partings during the day; first when he is settled in his "pram" for his morning nap; later while his food is being prepared or other household jobs attended to; finally every evening there is "Good night," when the door closes and the footsteps fade away down the stairs.

And in moments of stress or uncertainty a young child will usually cling desperately to his natural protector. Yet the sight of a young child being passionately attached to parent or nurse is enough to incite some grown-ups to these worst form of teasing.

Personal Experience

As a victim of such teasing in early youth I can speak with conviction about the suffering that is unintentionally caused. As a child I was devoted to my nurse who had looked after me from infancy. My devotion must have been obvious to most visitors, for some of them were always teasing me about it, assuring me that my nannie would soon go away and leave me.

Occasionally on our walks we used to join forces with a grey-uniformed nurse who had charge of children about the same age as myself. When I was thought to be fully engaged in chatter with them, I overheard the grey ogre telling my nurse about conditions of work elsewhere and trying to persuade her to go over there with her. Nurses there she said, were so much in demand that they were paid two or three times as much as here for half the amount of work.

Vain Assurances

My nurse, as was her custom, listened and said little. After that I lived in torment. On our walks I used to catch sight of that grey uniform long before the others and drag my nurse over to the opposite side of the road, imploring her to walk past without looking.

In vain she assured me that she had no intention of trying her luck at another place. Those visitors had warned me that soon she would be leaving. And perhaps, as is the sinister way of such grown-ups, they knew best.

Work Is Not a Drudgery

To take the other side of the shield: Just as play is no luxury or waste of time and energy, work too must not be counted as drudgery. The only reason why work is disliked by many is that they do not (or cannot) derive any pleasure from it This sort of mentality must be remedied. One must learn to love his work if he wants to be efficient in it. Unwilling work is most undesirable.

Do not begin your work with a prejudice against it. If you think calmly perhaps you will find out that your work is after all not so dull or irksome as you thought it to be. Do your work with a will. Try to imagine it to be interesting and probably you will soon find it interesting.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Life's Labour"
(Photo by Navnitlal G. Shah).

I shall be a Soldier of War!
—(Little MOHAN).

King May Phone From Royal Train

ELMONTON, ALBERTA
(By Mail).

The King will be able to talk direct with his ministers in Britain from the royal train in Alberta during his visit to Canada, according to Mr. J. D. Baker, Deputy Minister of the Alberta telephone Department.

Should matters of state require the King's attention while the train is travelling between various Alberta points where stops are scheduled it will be possible to stop the train and hook up the telephone facilities to telegraph or telephone lines close at head.

Special crews will be held in readiness for this purpose. Land wires, Mr. Baker explained, would carry the conversation from the train to Drummondville, Quebec where short—wave transmitters would send it to receivers in England.

Those on the train will be able to communicate with any part of the world where there are telephone facilities.—REUTER

MACAO.

(Continued From Page 44)

lost his right eye by a musket-ball.

On his return to Lisbon, finding that neither his military nor his poetical merits produced him advancement, he embarked in the year 1553 for the East Indies. He arrived at Goa, in Portuguese India and later took part in the military occupation of Macao.

The poet was recalled from his exile, and on his return to Goa, was shipwrecked at the entrance to the river Mekong, in Cochinchina. He escaped, it is said, by swimming, holding the Manuscript of his Luisiadas in one hand above the waves.

On his third return to Lisboa finally in 1569, his talents were recognised by the King Dom Sebastiao, but he could not enjoy his victory very long.

King Dom Sebastiao accompanied the army into Africa where he was killed in an encounter with the Moors in 1587, at the age of 25

After the king's death all resources and every hope seem to have failed the poet. While in this state of poverty he still continued to compose poetry, and some of the best of his detached poems are supposed to have been composed during this period, the misfortune followed him until he died in 1579 in a hospital, at the age of 68 poor and alone.

Chinese Influence

The estate containing the grotto once belonged to the East India Company and in it stood the fine residence of the supercargoes, one of whom Sir John Davis, the author of the Latin poem carved on a tablet adjoining the grotto, subsequently became Governor of Hongkong. The graves of the superintendents formerly in the wood have been removed to the old Protestant cemetery.

Around the Guia Hill runs a narrow motor road from which a bird's eye view of the whole Macao is quite good to see. We could visit the lighthouse and the chapel in the old fort of Guia only with a special permission.

The chapel and fort date back to 1626. In 1864 the lighthouse was built being the first in China.

Chinese influence on this island is certainly very strong. Churches, Chinese shops and thousands and thousands of Chinese walking along the narrow, old streets of Macao reveal that Macao is a Portuguese colony and a Chinese city.

Ma Kok Miu is older than the Portuguese occupation, and the crude carving of a junk on a boulder in the temple court is supposed to record the tradition of the founding of the Chinese temple under the guidance of the Goddess Tien How, or A-ma, Queen of Heaven.

Chief Industries

The principal industry at Macao is that of the Fisheries, in which it is estimated that about fifty thousand persons find employment in the fishing and in the various processes of curing, salting and preserving the catch, which sometimes attains a value of close on 5,000,000 dollars in one year. The manufacture of Firecrackers is another important industry, in which thousands of the poor find part-time employment in their home preparing the empty spills which are then taken to the factories to be filled before being exported to all parts of the world, valued about 1.500.000 dollars in one year. Incense sticks also provide employment for many persons and is a thriving industry valued at over 1.500.000 dollars per annum.

Other industries include mat weaving, the preparation and manufacture of tobacco, and the firing, sorting and packing of them. Rice flour is made by pounding the grains with huge pivoted hammer lifted by the weight of two men who step on and off the handle end. Cloth is glazed by men who balance a peculiarly shaped stone, weighing sometimes half a ton, on a roller and roll it rapidly backwards and forwards over the cloth with their feet. Cotton fibre is opened up and prepared for making the padded jackets and blankets of the Chinese by means of an ingenious instrument like a one-stringed fiddle played with a hammer. The vibrations of the spring separate the fibres of the cotton.

Chinese wine and matches are manufactured in three big factories while the extracting of vegetable oils from peanut, cinnamon, anniseed, etc., is an industry that has gone on for many years.

There is a bottle factory, where Chinese medicine phials are rapidly made by hand by a group of men sitting round a roaring furnace. Opium is prepared for local consumption by the Government, as in Hongkong and other European colonies in the East, and it is rigorously controlled.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Macao was the chief port for western trade with China, but foreign factories were established at Canton, Hongkong, in Shanghai which broke down the Portuguese monopoly of trade in the Far East. The Colony declined in commercial importance, but there is still an appreciable trade at Macao.

But not this is the only reason. In the past Macao was an ideal port for the comparatively shallow-draught vessels of the olden days, the coming of the modern ships proved to be severe blow to Macao's trade, which moved principally to Hongkong.

To-day is a considerable trade at Macao with an average about of dol. 50,000,000 in one year.

Will Germany take Macao which belonged to the Portuguese until hundreds of years or not? Or will the Japanese be the next rulers on the island?

The writer, who believes in the Portuguese right cannot answer this questions, but he believes that something which belongs to a nation since the XVI century cannot be taken away like a piece of wood or toy.

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JOIN FORWARD BLOC

BURHANPUR, (By Mail.)

"The Burhanpur Citizens offer their respectful congratulations to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on the courageous and right stand he has taken, by tendering his resignation of the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress in vindication of his principles and for the cause of democracy in the Congress."

This resolution was adopted at the meeting of the citizens of Burhanpur held under the chairmanship of Mr. Shrikrishna, Joint Secretary of the Nagar Congress Committee. The resolution was moved by Mr. V. D. Puranik, General Secretary of the Lalbag Majdur Sangh.

Mr. Puranik dwelt on the various handicaps under which Mr. Bose was forced to work and explained the formation of the Forward Bloc.

Mr. D. N. Hakim supporting the resolution explained the policy of the Forward Bloc and criticized the narrow outlook of the High Command. He exhorted the citizens to join Mr. Bose's Forward Bloc.

Mr. Hafiz Rahman felt that it was a matter of regret that a valiant fighter like Mr. Bose should have been compelled by the High Command to lay down his high office.

Mr. Shaukar Ullah criticized the present constitutional mentality in the Congress.

By another resolution the Citizens decided to form a Forward Bloc at Burhanpur and to invite Mr. Bose. It was also decided to present a purse to Mr. Bose. Donations were promised on the spot.

For the purpose of organizing the Bloc Mr. Fakir Chand Kapoor and Mr. D. N. Hakim were appointed organizers. Invitation is being sent to Mr. Bose to pay a visit to Burhanpur.

The mentally sketchy girl friend is sure when her beau says her new hat flatters her that he's the mentally sketchy member of the party.

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A lot of domestic strife could be avoided if men would cease to think the courtin' days are over once the marriage knot is tied.

No Uniforms For Me

(Continued from page 1)

has only in a very few cases been undertaken.

Will it surprise anybody if I say that I agree with all the foregoing stuff? But while accepting the premises in toto, I reserve the right to draw my own conclusions therefrom. I heartily endorse the idea that an atmosphere of oneness and close brotherhood should be fostered in school days. And it may also be readily accepted that a uniform dress has a great psychological effect on growing minds—and on quite grown-up, too, Mr. Kher, as the "Heil Hitlers" in Germany and "Vive le Duces" in Italy will tell you.

Painting Navy Blue

But is it necessary for that purpose that the 70,140 boys in our secondary schools (it seems that the proposal is to be applicable to secondary schools only, for the present) should turn out tomorrow in navy blue shorts, white shirts and a cap of unspecified colour (thanks for this little mercy!)? And is it further essential that 16,856 of our budding eves, too, should come out in navy blue overalls and look prim and grim like little German governesses? And pray what is an overall? I don't remember to have seen an Indian girl using any such thing.

While I agree that a uniform dress in a school or a gymnasium engenders a feeling of smartness and "de corps" esprit I believe that the initiative and the choice should be left entirely to the school authorities, the children and the parents in the various localities. In such matters what may pass muster when done spontaneously looks like tyranny when imposed from the top.

Children live in little worlds of their own. And it would quite serve, the purpose of fostering "the atmosphere of oneness and common brotherhood" by encouraging the various schools to have their distinctive dresses. Or even badges would do. But why paint the whole province from Karnatak to Kathiawar navy blue? Even that colour is not typical of India, as say ochre is of the Mahrathas and green of Islam.

Shorts and shirts is no doubt quite a sensible and cheap dress for our young chaps. It suits the climate and also suits the pockets of most parents. In fact it has already become the common kit of our "Baba Lok". But when anybody begins to specify the colours of those garments—him, then it quite a different proposition.

Shirts—Blackshirts—Dictators!

Particularly shirts, alas, are suspect in the topsyturvy world we live in. Shirts—Blackshirts—Dictatorships! That is the psychological reaction of the modern man. Blackshirts, Brownshirts, Greenshirts, Redshirts—veritably a new map of this little earth can be drawn according to the shades that are fashionable in the different territories. Personally I like white shirts. They are clean and cool. But to prescribe whiteshirts as "de rigueur" for seventy thousand odd boys! That is altogether a different matter. Is it worthwhile? I wonder.....

There is a saying in my language which means that if your mouth is once scalded while drinking hot milk, you will blow your breath next time over icecream as well. The spectre of Blackshirts and Brownshirts is so looming before our eyes in its sinister significance that even whiteshirts and navy blue shorts for our children take on a grim meaning, which I readily admit might never have crossed the mind of Mr. Kher and his colleagues

They have apparently been only carried away by the present craze for uniformity in prescribing the uniforms for our schools. Uniformity no doubt is desirable in its own way, but so is diversity. Better than a drab, unrelieved and coulless uniformity is that harmonious unity which emerges out of the varying hues of diversity. I am afraid we are only blindly imitating the West in our passion of putting men and women into a particular pattern. Making them wear uniforms in their impressionable ages is, I repeat again, only a thin end of the wedge.

Where are you heading for, Mr. Kher? Do a little psychoanalysis of yourself. The symptoms are no doubt insignificant but what matters is that which lies behind them. Why this uniformity complex?—I ask for the umpteenth time. You want to decide what our boys and girls will wear. You want to decide what they will learn. You have already decided what we will not drink.... Maybe it is all good for our bodies but will it do good to our souls—ours and yours, too, Mr. Kher? I ask you

You are out to mould a people. That is a nice phrase no doubt. And a noble ideal. But why begin with the kids in this manner, not only sartorially but also spiritually? Do you want to turn out docile and obedient yes-men or free and independent citizens? Standardisation at the bottom only leads to authoritarianism at the top.

HITLER, TOO, BEGAN WITH PUTTING HIS PEOPLE INTO A UNIFORM. THEN HE MARCHED THEM TO THE GOOSE-STEP. NEXT HE TAUGHT THEM TO HOLD THEIR ARMS AT AN ANGLE OF 120 DEGREES TO THEIR BODIES AND MADE THEM SALUTE THE SWASTIKA SOMEWHERE IN THE BACKGROUND, THE BAND WAS STRIKING THE "DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES".....

AND LOOK WHERE THE FUHRER IS TO-DAY?—WHERE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE?—WHERE THE WORLD IS—COWERING UNDER THE SWA[illegible]

No Uniforms For Me, Please.

The most popular man at a party is he who can tell a string of old stories and still make the guests laugh.

'DOCTOR OF LITTERS'

U. S. Saints And Sinners Club Guardian

NEW YORK.

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe of Callander, Ont., physician to the Dionne quintuplets, was initiated as a "fall guy" by the Dexter Fellows Tent of the Circus Saints and Sinners Club of America on May 12 and dressed in a pink cap and gown, the little northern Ontario medico was awarded the degree of "Doctor of Litters."

Some 750 members and guests of the Saints and Sinners attended the initiation luncheon which featured such entertainers as Jimmy Durante, Victor Moore, Oslen and Johnson, and five men disguised as the Dionne quintuplets at the age of 30.

Tex O'Rourke, the humorist, gave "the report of the committee on investigations", which turned out to be a somewhat imaginative and highly unflattering biography of Dr. Dafoe. O'Rourke said the doctor had set up a "totalitarian dictatorship" in Callander. Dr. Dafoe, according to the report, had graduated from high school "at the age of 19 going on 20," and had been immediately set to work on his father's farm. After a while, however, his family, feeling he would be less of a menace to society with a scalpel than a plough, sent him to medical school, after his eventual graduation from which he toured the country selling atlases, with no success

His first medical experience, the report continued, came when he entered the United States illegally and had to work his way back to Canada as an internee on a cattle train.

Dr. Dafoe listened with interest and amusement to the report, following which Tony Sarg, the illustrator, dressed in a yellow cap and gown, called him to the microphone and invested him with the robes of a Doctor of Litters, and trying a surgical mask over his face, told him to speak.

Dr. Dafoe told how he originally moved to Callander in order to have peace and quiet, which he failed to get, but he thanked the American public and newspapermen for the help and the money they had given the quintuplets.

Solutions Of This Week's Puzzles

NAMING THE STATESMAN: The name of the statesman is, HENRY CLAY. The objects are: Handle, Keel, Pane, Grip, Tray, Brace, Cowl, Goad, Satyr. The crossed-off words are: Eland, Elk, Ape, Pig, Rat, Bear, Cow, Dog, Star.

Poetic Pamela: The answer is Show er, Worse, Wore, Row, Or.

Paul Revere's Ride: You can successfully visit the four houses by countin off seven squares at a time.

From Army to Navy: Army, arm: aims, dims, dams, dame, name, nave navy.

Checker Problem: White moves 18 to 9. Black jumps 6 to 18. Then white plays 26 to 30 and wins the game.

Naming the Star: The actress is MYRNA LOY. The words in the horizontal rows are: Emu, Eye, Art, And, Bag, All, Fox, Eye.

The Professors' Problem. This problem is not difficult to the mathematician who uses a little imagination. Suppose each row of bricks was pushed flush with an upright planted at the left of the pyramid. The bricks would then be in alignment, vertically, with each brick resting on another brick, instead of on two bricks. Each vertical column would have one less brick than the column to its left. Now, if we sliced off the projecting corners of the bricks on the right so as to form a perfect triangle, we would have a half of a rectangle measuring 235 x 235 bricks.

The sliced-off corners would be a half a brick for each horizontal row. That is, we would have removed one-half of 235 bricks. Thus the number of bricks in the pyramid is shown to be one-half of 235 x 235 plus 235, which is 27,730.

The Vegetarians' Banquet: The eleven vegetables are: Tomato, Pea, Corn, Turnip, Radish, Cress, Endive, Okra, Squash, Spinach, Bean.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

INTO an infant school rushed an excited woman brandishing a heavy hammer.

"Where is Miss Davids?" she cried.

The teacher named fled, frightened. The headmistress said to the noisy visitor: "Madam, come to my room, where we can have a chat more comfortably."

"Never! I've brought my hammer and I'm going to use it! You're going to see something! My young rascal has ripped his breeches——"

"But Miss Davids has nothing to do with it!"

"That's possible, but I'm not going away until I've driven in the nail my little fellow tore himself on."

* * * *

"HOW did you lose your job with the Swank Dress Shoppe?" a girl asked a friend.

"Just for something I said," was the reply. "After I'd tried thirty dresses on a woman, she said, 'I think I'd look nicer in something flowing!' I asked her why she didn't jump in the river."

* * * *

"JUST off to see my brokers, old man".

"Really? Didn't know you had 'em in!"

* * * *

A COUNTRY school was visited by one of the Governors, a man with a pompous air. He put some questions, and one of them was. "What is the Sixth Commandment?"

When no one answered, he tried again.

"Come, what Commandment did Cain break when he killed Abel? Who can tell me?"

One scholar beckoned to the teacher and whispered something to her. The visitor demanded to know what the child had said, and the teacher told him.

"The child said that there were no Commandments when Cain killed Abel."

* * * *

"YOUR wife came in to see you a few minutes ago, sir," said the office boy, "but I knew you were busy so I managed to get her out of the office."

"H'm-m!" said his employer. "Where did you get that much money?"

"DIDN'T you say your dog's bark was worse than his bite?"

"Yes."

"Then for goodness' sake don't let him bark. He's just bitten me."

* * * *

JENKINS was stout, with large broad feet, and although several pairs of shoes were shown him he refused them.

"I must have square toes," he explained to the assistant.

The young man sighed wearily.

"But square toes are not stocked now, sir," he explained. "Pointed toes are fashionable this season."

Jenkins gave him an angry stare.

"That may be," he retorted, "but I happen to be wearing last season's feet."

* * * *

THE auctioneer held up a pair of antique silver candlesticks.

"Will someone give me a start?" he began.

"Fourpence," came a reply.

"What's that?" queried the auctioneer.

"Ah," retorted the bidder, "I thought that would give you a start!"

AUNTIE asked Jill what had most impressed her on her first visit to the Zoo.

Five-year-old Jill thought hard for a moment or two, then said: "I think the elephant, Auntie. I loved to see him picking up buns with his vacuum cleaner."

* * * *

A CANADIAN farmer, in reply to a request for payment of instalments due on his land, wrote:—

"Dear Sir,—I got your letter about what I owe you. Now be pachent, I ain't forgot you. Please wait. When I have the money, I pay you. If this was judgment Day, and you was no more prepared to meet your Maker than I am to meet your account, you sure would have to go to Hades. Trusting you will agree to do this, I am, yours truly".

* * * *

TWO motorists met at a bridge too narrow for two cars to pass.

"I never back for any old fool," shouted one driver.

"That's all right," replied the other quietly, as he shifted into reverse; "I always do."

"AYON was a powerful discourse on Thrift ye preached the Sabbath," said Donald to the minister after the service.

"I'm glad you were able to profit by it," replied the parson.

"Profit! Why, mon, I would have sloshed ma saxpence into the plate wi'oot a thought if it hadna been for your providential words—they saved me fourpence there and then."

* * * *

THE minister was annoying the parish by neglecting his parochial duties because of an unaccountable mania for poultry farming he had developed.

At the country show he won every prize, and was standing by his pens looking very pleased with himself when Sandy sauntered up.

"Well, Sandy," the minister remarked, "not bad for a beginner? Just look at all these prizes."

"Oh, aye, ye've some prizes richt enough," said Sandy grimly. "But if ye wad pit as mucn work on your parish as ye dae on your poultry your congregation wad be crawin' tae."

Our Humorist At Large

"Please, sir, the house is on fire."

"Go and tell your mistress—I never meddle in household affairs."

"What are you doing with the chickens, dear?"

"My dear, have you forgotten that it is my birthday?"

"Now don't forget, dear—you have an appointment with the dentist to-day."

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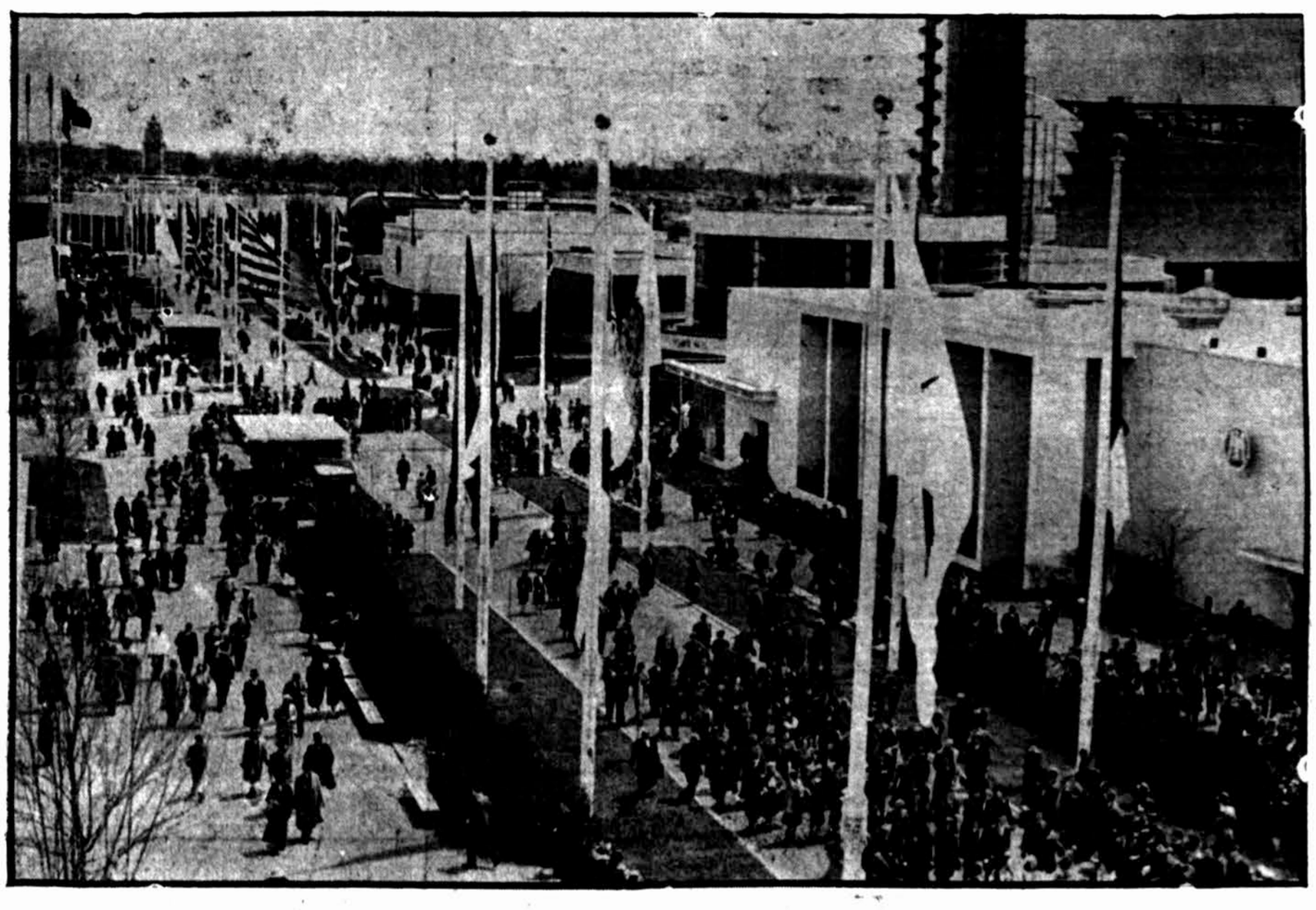
When The Fuehrer Spoke

Nobody was in "Unter den Linden", the principal street in Berlin, when the Fuehrer broadcast his reply to President Roosevelt

Winston Churchill, "strong man" of the British Conservative Party and ex-Cabinet Minister, addressing London youth at Mansion House recruiting centre.



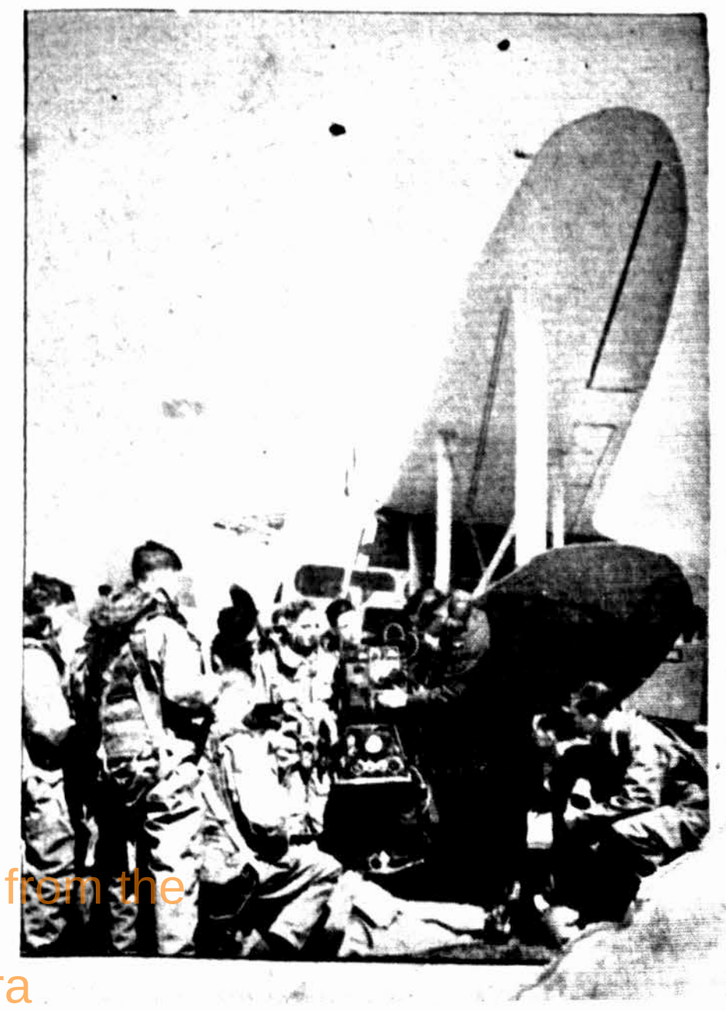
★

New York World's Fair: Stream of Visitors on the Opening Day.

★

LEFT—The Greek Crown Princess consecrates the flag of the National Girls.

RIGHT — Young British Radio operators receiving instruction outside their flying classroom at R. A. F. School, Cranwell.



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